THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1825.

Vol. 3...No. 20

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE highest, and probably a higher price than is given by any other person in this place, will be given for good Merchantable WHEAT, at the

Eagle Steam-Mill,

above the Monongahela Bridge.

James Cuddy.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1825 3t*

SIXTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,
Grand Masonic Hall
LOTTERY OF KENTUCKY,
Intended to be drawn in [illegible]ary.
35 Numbers—9 Ballots to be drawn.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$2,000	is	$2,000
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3,267	Prizes.			$16,36

6,546 Tickets only! being one Blank to a Prize.

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Present Price of Tickets $2 50.

☞ Orders for the above Tickets received at the Office of

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Corner of Market and Third Streets.

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—ALSO IN STORE,—

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Ditto Nails & Brads
Geneva Window Glass
Pittsburgh, Dec 24 1824—1y

Cutter's Rifle Powder
Kentuckyman Tobacco
Feathers, &c. &c.

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A MACHINIST, who is acquainted with the business of a Cotton Factory, and capable of making and repairing the necessary Machinery.

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A Machinist with a family would be preferred, and will be accommodated with a house and garden. Application to be made to

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On Ferry and Water streets. Being large, it would answer a Wholesale Merchant or a Lawyer. Also

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At present occupied by Mr. Burgess, next Mrs. Collins'.

And the BRICK HOUSE,

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Lewis Peterson.

Oct. 1, 1824—tf.

NEW GOODS.

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RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and now offer for sale, in the new range of buildings, corner of Market and Liberty streets, a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
CASSINETTS,
FLANNELS,
BOMBAZETTS,
CALICOES, &c.

ALSO,—A superior assortment of fashionable FALL RIBBONS; Barage, Merino, Cashmere and Silk HANDKERCHIEFS;

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Oct 22, 1824—tf.

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BELL & BRASS FOUNDER,

In Second Street, two doors east of Wood,
(Adjoining the Tin and Copper shop of L. Peterson,)

PITTSBURGH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he will be happy to execute all orders for any articles in his line, at the shortest notice, and in the best manner.

Church, Court-House, Academy, Factory, and Tavern

BELLS,

Made to any size.

ALSO,

Still-Cocks, Rivets, Spelter Solder,

And every description of

BRASS CASTINGS,

FOR STEAM ENGINES, FACTORIES, &c.

☞ Highest price given for old Copper, Brass, Pewter, &c

January 7, 1825—3m.*

CONEMAUGH SALT,
AND
NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR.

300 Barrels SALT,
25 Barrels Very Fair
SUGAR.
15 hhds. *LEAF TOBACCO.*
FOR SALE BY

Allen & Grant.

Nov. 5, 1824—tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton.

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, have assigned the proceeds of the tolls of the New Hope Delaware Bridge, and all the real and personal property and effects of said Company, for the payment of their debts, in the manner set forth in two instruments of writing, executed and bearing date the 9th day of October last past, and Recorded in the Recorder's Office of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. All persons having claims against the said President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, are hereby notified, that all such claims must be presented at the Office of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, within twelve months from the ninth day of October last, or be excluded from the benefits of the said assignment agreeable to a provision therein made.

The undersigned assignees will meet at the Office of the Company, at New Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October, 1825, for the purpose of receiving claims and transacting business, under the said assignment.

JOHN C. PARRY, New Hope.
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19 Sansom-street, Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks County, Assignees.
Nov. 25, 1824.—[Dec. 3.t9O.]

An Ordinance
For the appointment of a Wharf Master, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That from and after the passage of this ordinance, any vessel whose tonnage shall be more than five tons, and which shall land at any of the public wharves or landing places within the city, for the purpose of loading or unloading, for each and every time the said vessel shall so land, the owner, or owners, master or supercargo of said vessel shall pay to the wharf master, the sum of five cents for each and every ton contained in the measurement of said vessel, (which tonnage shall be ascertained by the wharf master either by measurement, or other means satisfactory to him;) and if any vessel shall remain at any of the public wharves or landing places as aforesaid for a longer term than forty-eight hours (Sundays excepted) for each and every twenty four hours the said vessel shall so remain, the owner or owners, master or supercargo of said vessel shall pay to the wharf master the sum of one cent for each and every ton contained in the measurement of the said vessel: and it shall be the duty of the master or owner of any vessel which shall land as aforesaid, to remove the same to whatever station the wharf master may or shall direct the said vessel to load or unload; and each and every owner or owners, master or supercargo of any vessel, as aforesaid, who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this section, on conviction thereof before the Mayor, or any of the aldermen of the city, shall pay the sum of twenty dollars with costs of suit.

Sec. 2 *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the herein after described portions of the Monongahela beach shall be the landing places allotted for the different kinds of boats, to wit:—From Grant street to one hundred and fifty feet below the Monongahela bridge, shall be the landing for Farmer and Family boats—from thence to the south-east end of the Market street wharf shall be the landing for Keel, Barge, and Flat boats, which are engaged in the freighting business—from thence to Ferry street shall be the landing for Steam boats—from Ferry street to Redoubt alley shall also be a landing for Farmer and Family boats—and from thence to Penn street shall be the landing for the repairing of boats, for keeping boats which are for sale, and also for such boats as are not landing for the purpose of loading and unloading: and each and every owner or owners, master, agent or super cargo of any vessel, who shall neglect or refuse to comply with any of the provisions of this section, on conviction thereof before the Mayor or any of the Aldermen of the city shall pay the sum of three dollars, with costs of suit.

Sec. 3. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid* That any boat kept for sale, or any boat which shall occupy the landing not for the purpose of loading or unloading, the owner, owners, master, agent or supercargo of said boat, shall pay to the wharf-master, the sum of 25 cents for each and every month the said boat shall have remained at the landing, as provided in the second section of this ordinance; and each and every owner or agent of said vessel who shall refuse to comply with the provisions of this section, on conviction thereof before the Mayor or any of the Aldermen of the city, shall pay the sum of one dollar, with costs of suit.

Sec. 4. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That farmers coming with the produce of their farms, for the purpose of exposing the same for sale; and also farmers who are ascending or descending the river, may land, unload or reload their boats and depart without being subject to the payment of wharfage. But if any of the said boats shall remain a longer term than thirty-six hours, Sundays excepted, or engage to take freight, such boats shall be subject to the provision of the first section of this ordinance.

Sec. 5. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Select and Common Councils shall, at their first meeting after the passing of this ordinance, and annually thereafter, on the day appointed for choosing the Mayor and other City Officers, and in the same manner, choose one suitable person of the city of Pittsburgh as Wharf Master, who, before he enters on the duties of his office, shall give bond, with two or more sufficient sureties, to the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of the duties enjoined on him; and he shall also take an oath or affirmation before the Mayor or Recorder, that he will well and truly to the best of his knowledge, perform the duties of Wharf-Master.

Sec. 6 *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Wharf Master shall provide suitable books, at the expense of the city—he shall keep a register of the arrival and departure of all vessels engaged in the freighting business, to and from the city, and as far as is convenient, keep an aggregate account of the freight of each vessel. He shall keep a regular account of all moneys received; and on the first Monday in each and every month, pay to the City Treasurer, two-thirds of the moneys he shall have received during the preceding month, retaining the other one third as a compensation in full for his services. He shall exhibit his books and accounts to any joint committee that may be appointed by the Councils for the purpose of examining the same. He shall point out the place for boats to load and unload, and he may permit, if he should think it expedient, boats to land for the purpose of loading and unloading contrary to the provisions of the second section of this ordinance—and he shall deliver to his successor in office all books and papers pertaining to the office of Wharf-Master.

Sec. 7. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the moneys arising from this Ordinance shall be appropriated for five years for the improvement of the public wharves and landing places.

Sec. 8 *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That so much of any Ordinance as is hereby altered or supplied be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a Law the 7th day of January, A. D. 25.

ex. Johnston, Jr.
Prest. Com. Council.
ATTEST—E. J. ROBERTS, *Clk. Com. Council.*
Jaes Ross,
Prest. Sel. Council.
NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *Clk. Sel. Council.*
Jan. 21.—3t.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes's Exchange-Office. Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.	
U.S. Bank & bran.	par
Philadelphia banks	par
Bank of Pittsburgh	par
Easton	par
Germantown	par
Montgomery co.	par
West-Chester	par
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par
Harrisburgh	par
Bucks county	par
Lancaster bank, dis.	1
Northampton	1
Swatara	1
York bank	1
Chambersburgh	1
Greensburgh	1
Brownsville	1
Gettysburgh	1
Susquehanna Br. Co.	1
Farmer's bk. Reading	1
Pittsburgh city bills	1½
Huntingdon	12½
Centre	10
Ohio.	
Bank of Steubenville	1
F.&M bank of Steub	1
Mount Pleasant	1½
St. Clairsville	do
Western Reserve	do
Bank of Chillicothe	do
Lancaster	do
Marietta	do
Columbus	do
Portsmouth	12½
Dayton	10
Kentucky.	
Maysville	
Indiana.	
F.&M. Bk Madison	12½
Branch at Lawrenceb	50
North Carolina.	
State bk.&br $5&up	4½
South Carolina.	
Charleston, $5 & up.	3
Delaware.	
Bank of Delaware	par
Wilmington & bran.	par
Commercial bk. Del.	par
Farmers' bk. of Del.	par
Bran. at New-Castle	par
do. at Wilmington	par
do. at Georgetown	par
Massachusetts.	
Boston bks $5&up.	par
Springfield	3
Hampsh. bk N Hampt	3
Salem	3
Worcester	3
Other Mass. notes	3
District Columbia gen.	1
New-York.	
City banks	par
Troy & Albany	1
Mohawk bk Schenec.	1
Newburgh	1
Orange county	1
Catskill	1
Bk of Columbia, Huds	1
Middle District	1
Auburn	1
Geneva	1
Central bk. Cher. val.	1
Chenango	1
Utica bk. & branches	1
Ontario bk. at Utica	1
do at Canandaigua	1
Plattsburgh	
Georgia.	
St. bks. gen. $5&up.	4½
Maryland.	
Baltimore city bks.	par
City bk. of Baltimore	2
George's county	1
Annap & br. Easton	1
Fredk co. Hav. de Gra.	1
Westminster	1
Hagerstown	1
Williamsport	1
New Jersey.	
St. bk. at N Brunsw.	1
Trenton bank	1
New Brunswick bank	1
State bk. at Trenton	
Mount Holley	1
Camden	1
Cumberland	1
Newark Insurance	1
State bk. at Morris	1
do at Elizabethtown	1
Sussex	1
Paterson bank	1
Connecticut.	
Eag. bk. payab. at N Y.	par
N. Haven bk. do. do.	par
Bridgeport	1
Middletown bank	1
Phœnix bk. Hartford	1
Derby bank	1
Virginia	
Richmd & br. $5&up.	½
Valley Bank & bran.	½
N. W. bk Wheeling	½
Rhode-Island.	
Providence banks	3
Washington bk West.	3
Phœnix bank at do.	3
N.E. Commercial bk	3
Other R.I. notes gen.	4
Vermont.	
Burlington	3
New-Hampshire gen.	3

Internal Improvement.

[By the Philadelphia Society.]

ON THE REPAIR OF ROADS.

There is reason to believe that the expense of keeping turnpike roads in repair, might be diminished one-third at least by the following plan. Let the road, as soon as completed, be divided into sections of six, eight, or ten miles, as experience may dictate. To each section let a man be appointed whose duty it shall be to proceed daily, or every other day, up and down his portion of the road, to fill up ruts, cut small drains to carry off the water, remove all stones that obstruct the wheels of carriages, and, in a word, to repair any damage that may arise in the road. He ought to be provided with a full supply of broken stone, placed at proper distances—with an ox and ox cart—a roller—a rake—a shovel, &c. A person fit for this purpose might be had for probably 150 or 200 dollars per annum—besides the expense of provender for the ox. A supervisor ought to be appointed to every portion of a road of 40 or 50 miles, with full powers over road-makers, gate-keepers, &c.

The following directions for repairing old roads, are taken nearly verbatim from Mr. M'Adam's work.

1. "No addition of materials is to be brought upon a road, unless where there is not a quantity of clear stone equal to ten inches in thickness.

2. "The stone already in the roads is to be loosened up and broken, so that no piece shall exceed six ounces in weight.

3. "The tools to be used in repairing roads are—

a. "Strong picks, but short from the handle to the point, for lifting the road.

b. "Small hammers about one pound weight in the head; the face the size of a shilling, well steeled, with a short handle.

c. "Rakes, with wooden heads, ten inches in length, and iron teeth, about two and a half inches in length, very strong, for raking out the large stones when the road is kroken up, and for keeping the road smooth, after being relaid, and while it is consolidating.

d. "Very light broad-mouthed shovels, to spread the broken stone, and form the road.

4. "The road is then to be laid nearly flat. A rise of three inches from the side to the centre is sufficient for a road thirty feet wide.

5. "The stones, when loosened, are to be gathered off with a strong, heavy rake, with teeth two and a half inches in length, to the side of the road, and there b[illegible]en. *On no account are stones to be broken on the road.*

6. "When the large stones have [illegible] removed and none left in the road ex[illegible]ing six ounces, the road is to be [illegible] shape, and a rake employed to smo[illegible] surface which will, at the same ti[illegible] the remaining stones to the [illegible] allow the dirt to go down[illegible]

7. "When the road is so prepared, the stones that have been broken, are to be spread carefully over it. This is rather a nice operation, and the future quality of the road will greatly depend upon the manner in which it is performed. The stone must not laid on in shovels full, but scattered over the surface, one shovel full following another, and spreading over a considerable space.

8. "Only a small space of road should be lifted at once. Five men, together, should be set to lift it *all across.* Two of them should continue to pick up and rake off the large stones, and form the road for receiving the broken stone. The other three should break stones—the broken stones to be laid on as soon as the piece of road is prepared to receive them—and then break up another piece. Two or three yards at one lift is enough.

9. "To proportion the work among the five men must of course be regulated by the nature of the road. When there are many large stones, the three breakers may not be able to keep pace with the two men employed in lifting and forming. When there are few large stones, the contrary may be the case. Of all this the surveyor must judge.

10. "But while it is recommended to lift and relay roads which have been made with large stone, or with large stone mixed with clay, chalk, or other mischievous materials, there are many cases in which it would be highly unprofitable to lift and relay a road, even if the materials should have been originally too large. For instance:

11. "The stone on some roads is of so friable a nature, that in lifting, it becomes sand. In this case, I recommend cutting down the high places, keeping the surface smooth, and gradually wearing out the materials now in the road, and then replacing them with stone of a better quality properly prepared. To roads made of freestone, these directions most particularly apply.

12. "When additional stone is wanted on a road consolidated by use, the old hardened surface of the road is to be loosened with a pick, in order to make the fresh materials unite with the old."

In addition to Mr. M'Adam's rules for making roads, as given in the first section of this essay, the following observations from Mr. Edgeworth's Essay on roads, are deemed worthy of public attention.

1. "Roads should be laid out as nearly as may be in a straight line. But to follow, with this view, the mathematical axiom, that a straight line is the shortest that can be drawn between two points, will not succeed in making the most commodious roads. Hills must be avoided—towns must be resorted to—and the sudden bends of the rivers must be shunned.

2. "It may perhaps appear surprising, that there is but little difference in length between a road which has a gentle bend, and one that is in a perfectly straight line. A road ten miles long, and perfectly straight, can scarcely be found any where. But if such a road could be found, and were curved so as to prevent the eye seeing further than a quarter of a mile of it, in any one place, the whole road would not be lengthened more than one hundred and fifty yards. It is not, however, recommended to make serpentine roads merely for the entertainment of travellers; but to point out that a strict adherence to a straight line is of much less consequence than is usually supposed; and that it will be frequently advantageous to deviate from the straight line to avoid inequalities of ground.

3. Where the arc described by a road going over a hill, is greater than that which is described by going round it, the circuit is preferable.

4. "What is here said respecting level roads, must not be strained to an assertion that a perfectly level road is always the best for every species of draught. Slight and short alternations of rising and falling ground, are serviceable to horses moving swiftly. They have time to rest their lungs and different muscles—and of this experienced drivers know how to avail themselves."

A public-spirited citizen of Baltimore has brought from England a set of the tools used in making and repairing roads by Mr. M'Adam—and a set, in imitation of them, has been ordered by the committee, which in due time will be exhibited in some public place in Philadelphia, for the benefit of Road-Contractors. Suitable artists will be commissioned to furnish sets on the most reasonable terms.

NEWS FROM PERSIA.

Letters from Shiras announce that in the month of April, 1824, there had been an earthquake which lasted six days and six nights without intermission, and which had swallowed up more than one half of that unfortunate city, and overthrew the other as was the case at Aleppo. Nearly all the inhabitants fell victims to the catastrophe; scarcely five hundred persons could save themselves. Other letters from Aborkoh announce that the same shock, but less violent, had been felt there.

"Razroon, a city between Aborkoh and Shi[illegible]as was swallowed up with almost the whole of [illegible]be inhabitants, in consequence of the same [illegible]rthquake. All the mountains surrounding [illegible] were levelled by it and no trace of them [illegible]mains.

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James Cuddy.

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Corner of Ferry & Water Sts.

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J. & G. R. Gilmore, B. Hayden, Cincinnati.
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August 2—tf

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Church, Court-House, Academy, Factory, and Tavern

BELLS,

Made to any size.

ALSO,

Still-Cocks, Rivets, Spelter Solder.

And every description of

BRASS CASTINGS,

FOR STEAM ENGINES, FACTORIES, &c.

☞Highest price given for old Copper, Brass, Pewter, &c.

January 7, 1825—3m.*

CONEMAUGH SALT,

AND

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR.

300 Barrels **SALT.**
25 Barrels Very Fair **SUGAR.**
15 hhds. *LEAF TOBACCO.*

FOR SALE BY

Allen & Grant.

Nov. 5, 1824—tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton.

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, have assigned the proceeds of the tolls of the New Hope Delaware Bridge, and all the real and personal property and effects of said Company, for the payment of their debts, in the manner set forth in two instruments of writing, executed and bearing date the 9th day of October last past, and Recorded in the Recorder's Office of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. All persons having claims against the said President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, are hereby notified, that all such claims must be presented at the Office of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, within twelve months from the ninth day of October last, or be excluded from the benefits of the said assignment agreeable to a provision therein made.

The undersigned assignees will meet at the Office of the Company, at New Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October, 1825, for the purpose of receiving claims and transacting business, under the said assignment.

JOHN C. PARRY, New Hope.
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19 Sansom-street, Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks County, Assignees.

Nov. 25, 1824.—[Dec. 3.190.]

An Ordinance

For the appointment of a Wharf Master, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That from and after the passage of this ordinance, any vessel whose tonnage shall be more than five tons, and which shall land at any of the public wharves or landing places within the city, for the purpose of loading or unloading, for each and every time the said vessel shall so land, the owner, or owners, master or supercargo of said vessel shall pay to the wharf master, the sum of five cents for each and every ton contained in the measurement of said vessel, (which tonnage shall be ascertained by the wharf master either by measurement, or other means satisfactory to him;) and if any vessel shall remain at any of the public wharves or landing places as aforesaid for a longer term than forty-eight hours (Sundays excepted) for each and every twenty four hours the said vessel shall so remain, the owner or owners, master or supercargo of said vessel shall pay to the wharf master the sum of one cent for each and every ton contained in the measurement of the said vessel: and it shall be the duty of the master or owner of any vessel which shall land as aforesaid, to remove the same to whatever station the wharf master may or shall direct the said vessel to load or unload; and each and every owner or owners, master or supercargo of any vessel, as aforesaid, who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this section on conviction thereof before the Mayor, or any of the aldermen of the city, shall pay the sum of twenty dollars with costs of suit.

Sec. 2 *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the hereinafter described portions of the Monongahela beach shall be the landing places allotted for the different kinds of boats, to wit:—From Grant street to one hundred and fifty feet below the Monongahela bridge, shall be the landing for Farmer and Family boats—from thence to the south-east end of the Market street wharf shall be the landing for Keel, Barge, and Flat boats, which are engaged in the freighting business—from thence to Ferry street shall be the landing for Steam boats—from Ferry street to Redoubt alley shall also be a landing for Farmer and Family boats—and from thence to Penn street shall be the landing for the repairing of boats, for keeping boats which are for sale, and also for such boats as are not landing for the purpose of loading and unloading: and each and every owner or owners, master, agent or super cargo of any vessel, who shall neglect or refuse to comply with any of the provisions of this section, on conviction thereof before the Mayor or any of the Aldermen of the city shall pay the sum of three dollars, with costs of suit.

Sec. 3. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid* That any boat kept for sale, or any boat which shall occupy the landing not for the purpose of loading or unloading, the owner, owners, master, agent or supercargo of said boat, shall pay to the wharf master, the sum of 25 cents for each and every month the said boat shall have remained at the landing, as provided in the second section of this ordinance; and each and every owner or agent of said vessel who shall refuse to comply with the provisions of this section, on conviction thereof before the Mayor or any of the Aldermen of the city, shall pay the sum of one dollar, with costs of suit.

Sec. 4. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That farmers coming with the produce of their farms, for the purpose of exposing the same for sale; and also farmers who are ascending or descending the river, may land, unload or reload their boats and depart without being subject to the payment of wharfage. But if any of the said boats shall remain a longer term than thirty six hours, Sundays excepted, or engage to take freight, such boats shall be subject to the provision of the first section of this ordinance.

Sec. 5. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid* That the Select and Common Councils shall, at their first meeting after the passing of this ordinance, and annually thereafter, on the day appointed for choosing the Mayor and other City Officers, and in the same manner, choose one suitable person of the city of Pittsburgh as Wharf Master, who, before he enters on the duties of his office, shall give bond, with two or more sufficient sureties, to the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of the duties enjoined on him; and he shall also take an oath or affirmation before the Mayor or Recorder, that he will well and truly to the best of his knowledge, perform the duties of Wharf Master.

Sec. 6 *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Wharf Master shall provide suitable books, at the expense of the city—he shall keep a register of the arrival and departure of all vessels engaged in the freighting business, to and from the city, and as far as is convenient, keep an aggregate account of the freight of each vessel. He shall keep a regular account of all moneys received; and on the first Monday in each and every month, pay to the City Treasurer, two-thirds of the moneys he shall have received during the preceding month, retaining the other one third as a compensation in full for his services. He shall exhibit his books and accounts to any joint committee that may be appointed by the Councils for the purpose of examining the same. He shall point out the place for boats to load and unload, and he may permit, if he should think it expedient, boats to land for the purpose of loading and unloading contrary to the provisions of the second section of this ordinance—and he shall deliver to his successor in office all books and papers pertaining to the office of Wharf Master.

Sec. 7. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the moneys arising from this Ordinance shall be appropriated for five years for the improvement of the public wharves and landing places.

Sec. 8 *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That so much of any Ordinance as is hereby altered or supplied be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a Law the 7th day of January, A. D. 1825.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Prest. Com. Council.

ATTEST—E. J. ROBERTS, *Clk. Com. Council.*

James Ross,
Prest. Sel. Council.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *Clk. Sel. Council.*

Jan. 21.—3t.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes's Exchange-Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		*New York.*	
U.S. Bank & bran.	par	City banks	par
Philadelphia banks	par	Troy & Albany	1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Mohawk bk Schenec.	1
Easton	par	Newburgh	1
Germantown	par	Orange county	1
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	1
West-Chester	par	Bk of Columbia, Huds	1
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par	Middle District	1
Harrisburgh	par	Auburn	1
Bucks county	par	Geneva	1
Lancaster bank, dis	1	Central bk. Cher. val.	1
Northampton	1	Chenango	1
Swatara	1	Utica bk. & branches	1
York bank	1	Ontario bk. at Utica	1
Chambersburgh	1	do at Canandaigua	1
Greensburgh	1	Plattsburgh	
Brownsville	1	*Georgia.*	
Gettysburgh	1	St. bks. gen $5&up.	4½
Susquehanna Br. Co.	1	*Maryland.*	
Farmer's bk. Reading	1	Baltimore city bks.	par
Pittsburgh city bills	1	City bk of Baltimore	2
Huntingdon	12½	George's county	1
Centre	10	Annap. & br Easton	1
Ohio.		Fred'k co. Hav de Gra.	1
Bank of Steubenville	1	Westminster	1
F.&M. bank of Steub	1	Hagerstown	1
Mount Pleasant	1½	Williamsport	1
St. Clairsville	do	*New Jersey.*	
Western Reserve	do	St. bk. at N Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	do	Trenton bank	1
Lancaster	do	New Brunswick bank	1
Marietta	do	State bk. at Trenton	
Columbus	do	Mount Holley	1
Portsmouth	12½	Camden	1
Dayton	10	Cumberland	1
Kentucky.		Newark Insurance	1
Maysville		State bk. at Morris	1
Indiana.		do at Elizabethtown	1
F.&M. Bk. Madison	12½	Sussex	1
Branch at Lawrenceb	50	Paterson bank	1
North Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
State bk. &br $5&up	4½	Eag. bk. payab. at N Y.	par
South Carolina.		N Haven bk. do. do.	par
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	Bridgeport	1
Delaware.		Middletown bank	1
Bank of Delaware	par	Phœnix bk Hartford	1
Wilmington & bran.	par	Derby bank	1
Commercial bk. Del	par	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' bk. of Del.	par	Richmd & br. $5&up.	½
Bran. at New-Castle	par	Valley Bank & bran.	½
do. at Wilmington	par	N. W. bk. Wheeling	½
do. at Georgetown	par	*Rhode-Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence banks	3
Boston bks $5&up.	par	Washington bk West.	3
Springfield	3	Phœnix bank at do.	3
Hampsh. bk N Hampt	3	N. E. Commercial bk	3
Salem	3	Other R I. notes gen.	4
Worcester	3	*Vermont.*	
Other Mass. notes	3	Burlington	3
District Columbia gen	1	*New Hampshire* gen.	3

Internal Improvement.

[By the Philadelphia Society.]

ON THE REPAIR OF ROADS.

There is reason to believe that the expense of keeping turnpike roads in repair, might be diminished one-third at least by the following plan. Let the road, as soon as completed, be divided into sections of six, eight, or ten miles, as experience may dictate. To each section let a man be appointed whose duty it shall be to proceed daily, or every other day, up and down his portion of the road, to fill up ruts, cut small drains to carry off the water, remove all stones that obstruct the wheels of carriages, and, in a word, to repair any damage that may arise in the road. He ought to be provided with a full supply of broken stone, placed at proper distances—with an ox and ox cart—a roller—a rake—a shovel, &c. A person fit for this purpose might be had for probably 150 or 200 dollars per annum—besides the expense of provender for the ox. A supervisor ought to be appointed to every portion of a road of 40 or 50 miles, with full powers over road-makers, gate-keepers, &c.

The following directions for repairing old roads, are taken nearly verbatim from Mr. M'Adam's work.

1. "No addition of materials is to be brought upon a road, unless where there is not a quantity of clear stone equal to ten inches in thickness.

2. "The stone already in the roads is to be loosened up and broken, so that no piece shall exceed six ounces in weight.

3. "The tools to be used in repairing roads are—

a. "Strong picks, but short from the handle to the point, for lifting the road.

b. "Small hammers about one pound weight in the head; the face the size of a shilling, well steeled, with a short handle.

c. "Rakes, with wooden heads, ten inches in length, and iron teeth, about two and a half inches in length, very strong, for raking out the large stones when the road is kroken up, and for keeping the road smooth, after being relaid, and while it is consolidating.

d. "Very light broad-mouthed shovels, to spread the broken stone, and form the road.

4. "The road is then to be laid nearly flat. A rise of three inches from the side to the centre is sufficient for a road thirty feet wide.

5. "The stones, when loosened, are to be gathered off with a strong, heavy rake, with teeth two and a half inches in length, to the side of the road, and there br[illegible]en. *On no account are stones to be broken on the road.*

6. "When the large stones have b[illegible] removed and none left in the road ex[illegible]ing six ounces, the road is to be [illegible] shape, and a rake employed to smo[illegible] surface which will, at the same tim[illegible] the remaining stones to the [illegible] allow the dirt to go down

7. "When the road is so prepared, the stones that have been broken, are to be spread carefully over it. This is rather a nice operation, and the future quality of the road will greatly depend upon the manner in which it is performed. The stone must not laid on in shovels full, but scattered over the surface, one shovel full following another, and spreading over a considerable space.

8. "Only a small space of road should be lifted at once. Five men, together, should be set to lift it *all across.* Two of them should continue to pick up and rake off the large stones, and form the road for receiving the broken stone. The other three should break stones--the broken stones to be laid on as soon as the piece of road is prepared to receive them--and then break up another piece. Two or three yards at one lift is enough.

9. "To proportion the work among the five men must of course be regulated by the nature of the road. When there are many large stones, the three breakers may not be able to keep pace with the two men employed in lifting and forming. When there are few large stones, the contrary may be the case. Of all this the surveyor must judge.

10. "But while it is recommended to lift and relay roads which have been made with large stone, or with large stone mixed with clay, chalk, or other mischievous materials, there are many cases in which it would be highly unprofitable to lift and relay a road, even if the materials should have been originally too large. For instance:

11. "The stone on some roads is of so friable a nature, that in lifting, it becomes sand. In this case, I recommend cutting down the high places, keeping the surface smooth, and gradually wearing out the materials now in the road, and then replacing them with stone of a better quality properly prepared. To roads made of freestone, these directions most particularly apply.

12. "When additional stone is wanted on a road consolidated by use, the old hardened surface of the road is to be loosened with a pick, in order to make the fresh materials unite with the old."

In addition to Mr. M'Adam's rules for making roads, as given in the first section of this essay, the following observations from Mr. Edgeworth's Essay on roads, are deemed worthy of public attention.

1. "Roads should be laid out as nearly as may be in a straight line. But to follow, with this view, the mathematical axiom, that a straight line is the shortest that can be drawn between two points, will not succeed in making the most commodious roads. Hills must be avoided--towns must be resorted to--and the sudden bends of the rivers must be shunned.

2. "It may perhaps appear surprising, that there is but little difference in length between a road which has a gentle bend, and one that is in a perfectly straight line. A road ten miles long, and perfectly straight, can scarcely be found any where. But if such a road could be found, and were curved so as to prevent the eye seeing further than a quarter of a mile of it, in any one place, the whole road would not be lengthened more than one hundred and fifty yards. It is not, however, recommended to make serpentine roads merely for the entertainment of travellers; but to point out that a strict adherence to a straight line is of much less consequence than is usually supposed; and that it will be frequently advantageous to deviate from the straight line to avoid inequalities of ground.

3. Where the arc described by a road going over a hill, is greater than that which is described by going round it, the circuit is preferable.

4. "What is here said respecting level roads, must not be strained to an assertion that a perfectly level road is always the best for every species of draught. Slight and short alternations of rising and falling ground, are serviceable to horses moving swiftly. They have time to rest their lungs and different muscles--and of this experienced drivers know how to avail themselves."

A public-spirited citizen of Baltimore has brought from England a set of the tools used in making and repairing roads by Mr. M'Adam--and a set, in imitation of them, has been ordered by the committee, which in due time will be exhibited in some public place in Philadelphia, for the benefit of Road-Contractors. Suitable artists will be commissioned to furnish sets on the most reasonable terms.

NEWS FROM PERSIA.

Letters from Shiras announce that in the month of April, 1824, there had been an earthquake which lasted six days and six nights without intermission, and which had swallowed up more than one half of that unfortunate city, and overthrew the other as was the case at Aleppo. Nearly all the inhabitants fell victims to the catastrophe; scarcely five hundred persons could save themselves. Other letters from Aborkoh announce that the same shock, but less violent, had been felt there.

"Razroon, a city between Aborkoh and Shiras was swallowed up with almost the whole of the inhabitants, in consequence of the same earthquake. All the mountains surrounding [illegible] were levelled by it and no trace of them [illegible]mains.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1825.

Laudable Enterprise.—It will be perceived by their advertisement, that Mr. Blair and others, on the northern turnpike, are about to run their stages hence to Harrisburgh four times in the week.

We understand that Mr. M'Gill intends to commence, on the first of April next, running his line of stages *daily* from this city to Erie.

The agent of the Buffalo transporting company is now here, making further arrangements for establishing a line of transportation wagons on the turnpike road between the town of Erie and this city. He contemplates commencing operations in the course of the summer, and says the cost of carriage from the city of New-York to this city, by the canal and wagon line, is not to exceed one dollar and seventy-five cents per hundred, but may, in a short time be reduced to one dollar and fifty cents.

Governor Clinton boasts, and well he may, that the New-York and Ohio Canals "will convert the most important part of the United States into one vast Island." His canal was a most stupendous enterprise, every way worthy of its projector, and honorable to the country. But, will we, in the *island*, remain content, while the vast trade to and from the west is floated *around our coast*, on these *long* northern canals? Or, will we not rather, by a short and direct *thorough-cut*, connect the eastern and western waters within the limits of our own state, and thus secure to Pennsylvania the advantages which nature has placed within her reach?

Those citizens who are of opinion that it is time for Pennsylvania to be up and doing in this important business, may give force to their sentiments by signing the following Memorial, copies of which are now in circulation.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, now in session.

The Memorial of the Citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the Western District of the State, respectfully showeth,

THAT your Memorialists, deeply impressed with a conviction of the vast utility of Canals, wherever their formation is practicable; and believing that no State in the Union possesses greater advantages, and inducements, to prosecute this species of Internal Improvement, desire to press on the early attention of your honorable body, and of their immediate representatives, the consideration of this subject.

Your Memorialists have long since believed, that the amount of tonnage which must find its way across the mountains between the East and West within the limits of this State, would become so great as to require a better means of conveyance than can be afforded by Turnpike Roads. And they are greatly pleased to find that this opinion has become so universal, as to draw the attention of the General Government to the investigation of the subject. Entertaining no doubt that a Canal navigation will be ultimately completed on some route between the Ohio and the tide waters of the Chesapeake; your Memorialists allege that the time has arrived, when too great a concern cannot be manifested on this subject by the Legislature of this Commonwealth.

It must be clearly seen, by your honorable body, that so far as the Eastern part of this State is concerned in the Western trade, that trade *will be lost to it*, when a Canal is made from Pittsburgh to the City of Washington, and from Lake Erie to the Ohio. The seaports, North and South of Philadelphia, will have secured the whole of the Western trade, and the Western part of this State, from its local position, will become disinterested, and less likely to second the future efforts of the Eastern part to recover it.

It is confidently believed by your Memorialists, that the rivers Allegheny, Kiskiminetas, Conemaugh, Juniata, and Susquehannah, form the best line of communication between the Ohio and the tide waters of the East for a Canal, which being extended to Washington through the State of Maryland, and to Lake Erie, would, at the same time that it promoted the interests of this State to an incalculable degree, answer all the purposes of a great National Canal between the East and West, and might derive its chief support from the General Government, while those States most interested might contribute in proportion to the benefits they would derive. Pressing on the attention of your honorable body the propriety of persevering in the completion of the necessary surveys of this route, by the employment of the most experienced Engineers: Your Memorialists submit to your consideration the propriety of opening such negotiation with the General Government, and with the state of Maryland, as may tend to the early completion of this great work.

Your Memorialists have no doubts that the means may be procured for making a Canal between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and that it would afford the best interest on the Stock, of any large investiture that ever can be made in any part of the Union: and it is worthy of notice, that the necessary funds would be expended in the State.

When we now witness the transit of a great amount of the produce of the States far West of this, on its way to the East, under all the disadvantages of 250 miles land carriage, it is a fair inference, that the whole produce of the Western States, intended for exportation, and consumption on the seaboard, would take this direction if a Canal were completed; and the return supply of foreign goods must follow the same route.

Having full confidence that your honorable body will, by every possible means, promote the great interests of the State, the consideration of this subject has been pressed upon your attention by your Memorialists.

[We hope that all the friends of this memorial will seek an opportunity of signing it without delay, that it may be immediately forwarded to the legislature. It may be found at most of the public houses in this city.]

For the Gazette.

MR. OWEN'S SYSTEM.

Mr. Maclean,—A writer in your last week's paper, under the signature of "A Hearer," deserves the thanks of the community for having directed the attention of your various readers to Mr. Owen's system of mutual co-operation. It is pregnant with consequences so important to society, that it cannot be too closely investigated, nor its tendencies too minutely examined. The author is, I believe, willing to submit it to the strictest scrutiny, and truth cannot suffer by the process.

Your correspondent gives Mr. Owen full credit for the sincerity of his intentions, but seems very reluctant to allow him any claim to originality, and considers the system as already tested by experience, and to be inapplicable to the circumstances of the people of this country. It is very natural, when our feelings are excited very strongly in favor of or against any system, that we should be misled; and we are apt, without great care, to misunderstand the facts which have a bearing upon it.

Mr. Owen did not say, "his children of five years of age knew oceans and mountains, seas and vales, &c. better than the most learned traveller of fifty;" but that they understood geography better than he did, and better than any person with whom he was acquainted; nor did he tell us, nor can it be at all inferred from what he did say, that it was geography, and geography alone, in which they were instructed, but mentioned this as a familiar illustration of the advantages arising from his plan of education.

Your correspondent is not "pleased with the comparative light in which Mr. Owen presented his system, as contrasted with every other," nor "with the degree of success he ascribed to the wisdom of the whole world in devising and carrying on the course of its own improvement." He admits there never was any plan presented to us precisely of the kind Mr. O. proposes, but says it must be confessed that the Moravians and Shaking Quakers have attempted something of that social combination which appears to be the most distinguishing feature of his plan of amelioration." Admitting that the principle of association is the distinguishing feature alike of Moravians, Shaking Quakers, Harmonites, and Mr. Owen's plan,—nay, if he pleases, the foundation of each of them, yet I would ask him, is there any other point of resemblance between them?

Without the least wish to depreciate the good effects produced by these different associations, I would ask your correspondent, whether the main object they had in view was the same as Mr. Owen's? If not, the failure in the success of the one will be no criterion by which to try the other. Was the formation of these societies undertaken with a single eye, to improve the condition, and to cultivate, in the highest possible degree, the intellectual and moral powers of their members? Have they, for this purpose availed themselves of the most improved system of education, introduced the most effectual means of teaching the arts and sciences, and adopted all the modern discoveries in them, in order to abridge human labor, and thereby afford more leisure for the attainment of intellectual acquirements? Their system, as a natural consequence, has created and accumulated a vast mass of wealth; but there it has stopped, and like a deep and stagnant pool, exhales little else than useless or noxious vapors, infecting the moral atmosphere; whilst Mr. Owen's system, like a beautiful stream, not only enriches and fertilizes its banks, but diffuses health and vigor, knowledge and power, moral and intellectual light, through the whole social system.

Unwilling, Sir, to occupy too much of your paper at once, I shall defer a few more remarks until another opportunity, and in the mean time shall rejoice if your correspondent "A Hearer," or any person, will favor the public with their views upon a subject which, with one exception only, is the most interesting and important that can occupy the mind of man.

ANOTHER HEARER.

ADDRESS TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

"The Pennsylvania Society for the promotion of Internal Improvements in the Commonwealth," respectfully submit the following facts and observations to their fellow-citizens, in the hope that they will tend to revive the spirit of energy which formerly distinguished this state, and excite a laudable emulation of the noble career of our sister state, New-York.

For six years of the early operation of our government, from 1791 to 1796 inclusively, Pennsylvania was decidedly the first state in the Union in point of imports, and of exports, foreign and domestic.

The aggregate of the exports of those six years from Philadelphia, was	$49,890,809
From New-York	$35,928,416
The difference in 1796, was greater than the average of the above period. The exports of New York in that year were only	$12,208,027
Whereas those of Philadelphia were	$17,890,909

The aggregate of the exports of the United States for the above six years, 1791 a 96, was $213,954,513—whence it appears that Philadelphia exported nearly *one-fourth of the whole*, and New-York about *one-sixth*. The total exports of 1796, were $67,064,097. Those of Philadelphia, as above stated, were more than one-fourth.

The three years, 1821, 2, and 3, afford a strong and striking, but a melancholy contrast, particularly in the domestic exports.

Domestic exports	1821.	1822.	1823.
from N. York	$6,980,750	$10,004,296	$10,120,046
Do. from Philad.	3,797,115	3,909,672	3,107,612

The total exports of the United States, foreign and domestic, in 1823, $74,699,030—the domestic exports $27,543,622. The total exports of Philadelphia in that year were $9,553,358—the domestic, as stated, $3,107,612. That is, in one case, *only about one eighth*, in the other *about one-ninth*. The total exports of N. York, in the same year, were $17,802,457, or only *one-fourth*—her domestic exports were considerably *more than one-third of the whole of that description from all the states in the union*.

From the above it appears, that the aggregate exports of Philadelphia in 1796, were forty per cent. more than those of New-York; whereas now they are forty-five per cent. less. It also appears that the domestic exports of the former city, in 1823, were twenty per cent. less than in 1821; whereas those of the latter increased nearly fifty per cent. and further, that the domestic exports of New-York are above three-fold those of Philadelphia.

Although we freely admit that the city of N. York possesses advantages over Philadelphia, in the easy access to her port at all seasons of the year—in the unobstructed navigation of the mighty Hudson for 160 miles—in the easy intercourse afforded by the East river with Rhode Island and Connecticut—and her peninsular situation, it is scarcely possible to [illegible] that a large portion of her immense superiority in exports, is due to the extraordinary enterprise and energy displayed by her legislature, while [illegible] resources of our great state has been [illegible] and minor objects.

[illegible] Baltimore [illegible] domestic exports in 1821, were $2,[illegible]; in 1823, $3,[illegible]. Thus, while, as we have shown, the domestic exports of Philadelphia diminished twenty per cent. between 1821 and 1823, those of Baltimore have increased twenty per cent. Baltimore, it may be observed, enjoys none of the advantages over Philadelphia, which we have stated as appertaining to New-York.

Venango county is about twice as far from New-York as from Philadelphia. Franklin, the county-town, is [illegible] miles from this city, and 600 from the former; and yet even now some of its supplies are, and all of them are likely to be, ultimately, derived from New-York, if we make no effort to avail ourselves of our advantages by internal improvements. The trade of the circumjacent country will share the same fate, if we continue inactive.

But a more serious danger impends in another quarter. The line of transportation wagons, now employed between Lockport and Buffalo, will be disengaged as soon as the Western Canal is completed, which will be in the course of next summer.—Arrangements are making to run them on the road from Erie to Pittsburgh, a distance of 190 miles—one of the best turnpikes in the United States—so as to supply the latter city and the western states with merchandise from New-York. Should this project succeed, as it probably will, it is difficult to conceive the extent of the injury the metropolis of the state must suffer. We shall lose two-thirds of the western market which we now enjoy.

To the friends of the state at large, to the capitalists, the owners of real estate, and the merchants and traders of Philadelphia, whose vital interests are deeply at stake, these important facts are submitted with little comment. They speak a language too plain to be misunderstood. And unless we are wanting to ourselves, to our country, and to posterity, they will arouse us from our lethargy—make us arise in our strength, gird on our armor, and call into activity the resources of the great state where our "lot and inheritance is cast."

It may stimulate our citizens to suitable exertions, to learn, that the young state of Ohio is making serious preparations for commencing a canal from the river Scioto to Lake Erie, a distance of about 330 miles, with 1069 feet of lockage.

Taking these important facts into serious consideration, we invite you to a joint and earnest application to the legislature, praying them to take early measures for the accomplishment of the two grand objects of deepest interest to the state, the clearing the river Delaware of the obstructions that prevent us from enjoying an ascending navigation—and opening a communication between the Susquehanna and the Allegheny—convinced that whatever may be the expense of these important undertakings, they will amply repay it to us and our posterity.

Signed by order.
JOHN CONNELLY, Vice-President.
JOHN Y. CLARK, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, January 13.—Mr. Beeson, presented a petition from citizens of Fayette county, praying for a repeal of the *School law* passed last session—"more especially, (say the petitioners) the latter branch thereof, commencing at the 10th section, as at variance with our constitution—hostile to our usages, and customs, oppressive in its character, burthensome in its operation, and subversive of the liberties of the people."

Mr. Beeson, moved to refer the petition to the members from Fayette county.

Mr. Cummings, thought it ought to be referred to the committee on education, as it was for the repeal of a general law. He had a similar petition, signed by the grand jury of Fayette county, which he intended to present, and he thought they had better be all referred to that committee.

Mr. Beeson, said as there were no other petitions from any other county, it was presumed they were satisfied with the law—but as the great majority of Fayette county wished its repeal, he wished the petition referred to the members of that county, who would act for that county alone.

Mr. Middleswarth, thought the subject ought to be referred to a pretty general committee—it was a very important subject, and he believed that four-fifths of the citizens of Union county wished the law repealed—he moved for a committee of nine; which was agreed to—and the petition was referred to Messrs. Beeson, Middleswarth, M'Camant, Thompson, Gilbland, Steagere, Odenheimer, Hollenback, Diven—and having forgotten to name the chairman of the committee on education, the speaker asked leave of the house, to add Mr. Sullivan, which was agreed to.

Monday, January 17.—Mr. Beeson said, that inasmuch as he had been instrumental to bring a bill into the house, repealing what was believed to be a mass of improvident and arbitrary legislation, enacted at the last session, on the subject of education, it would perhaps be considered his duty to offer a reasonable project in substitution. He therefore submitted for the consideration of the house the following resolution:

"Whereas, without national education there is no durable legislation." Therefore

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of constituting and appropriating as a permanent and perpetual fund for education, all money hereafter paid into the treasury, on account of the public lands sold and to be sold, the amount whereof to be annually invested in bank or other stock, the interest accruing on the same to be annually invested in like stock, until the interest arising on the whole, shall amount to a sum sufficiently great for useful and effective distribution among the several schools of this commonwealth."

Mr. Beeson, further observed, that on reference had to the proper documents, it would appear, that the moneys paid into the treasury on account of public lands, amounted to forty thousand dollars annually which would make a handsome investment every year. He earnestly pressed it upon the house, that if ever a fund for education was to be set apart now was the time. The money due on lands already sold, was estimated at one and a half millions of dollars; and that it might reasonably be expected that half a million more might be realized from lands remaining unsold. These sums united, would constitute a fund for education, about as large as some of our sister states had set apart for that purpose:—This fund was every way worthy of the subject and comported with the wealth and power of the state. Mr. B. further remarked that when the interest accruing on the fund was large enough for useful distribution, that he believed it ought to be apportioned among the several schools as now organized, to be handed over to the trustees of each school by the county commissioners of each county, enjoining it upon them to distribute the moneys in the ratio of the children taught at each school. Thus he observed, the arbitrary "school men" under the act of last session, would be substituted by the maternal bounty of the state; the sum of human happiness increased; and unhappy dissentions avoided; parents left at liberty to select teachers with whom to trust the morals and education of their children, and schoolmen and tax gatherers not required.

Mr. Ritner, presented a petition from the president and managers of the Washington and Pittsburgh turnpike, for authority to apply $4000 of the state appropriation, to the erection of bridges.

In the House of Representatives, January 17, Mr. *Lehman* said, he wished to call the attention of the house to a proposition which had for its object the furtherance of the system of internal improvement. He frequently had in former years reported bills for the establishment of a Board of Public works, for the collection of all useful facts concerning new schemes of improvement, and for the superintendence and management of the great interest which the state has in existing roads, bridges and canals. These bills had, at all times, been sanctioned by intelligent committees; but no part had been adopted except that which relates to the majestic scheme of connecting the eastern and western waters. He would at a more suitable period endeavor to demonstrate, that the highest interest of the state, and he confidently believed the voice of the country demanded further exertion.

The United States had now assumed a high rank amongst the nations of the earth, and Pennsylvania by a wise policy was capable of becoming the first member of the noble confederacy. He would not at present dilate upon the efforts of adjoining states, rich in resources and sagacious in the application of their means: he would not at present designate all the objects which with advantage might engage the attention of an intelligent board, previous to legislative enactments; but he would enumerate some of the matters which are at this moment pressed upon the attention of the legislature by petitions of the people, or by the voice of the members echoing the voice of their constituents. 1st. There are a variety of schemes for improving the three great rivers, the Ohio, the Susquehannah, and particularly the Delaware. 2d. There are applications for the surveys of the routes of canals from Wilkesbarre to the Lehigh, and from Berwick to the Lehigh, and also from Berwick to the Schuylkill. 3d. Aid is asked for the completion of an important canal from the Tioga river to the Seneca lake; and further aid is asked by the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal Campany. 4th. There is an application for the privilege of cutting a canal through a portion of Pennsylvania for the purpose of connecting the Ohio with the Potomac, and an application will soon be made for the privilege of taking the water of the Delaware to feed the great canal which is to connect that river with the waters of New-York: And Mr. L. said that numerous other applications would be made of a similar character; and a correct understanding of all these subjects required the concentrated information of an intelligent board exclusively employed on such subjects. In addition to these considerations, he would state that the commonwealth was the owner of $2,323,817 worth of road, bridge and canal stock, upon which tolls are received, and there was now no officer whose especial duty it was to prevent or detect abuses or frauds. He hoped that those who were without zeal for internal improvements would sustain his proposition on the ground of public economy. He submitted the resolution.

Resolved, That the committee on Inland Navigation be instructed to consider the expediency of establishing a board of public works, for the purpose of promoting the internal improvement of the state.

The resolution was then read a second time, considered and adopted. *Chron.*

Appointment by the Governor.

Henry Shippen, to be President Judge of the Erie Judicial District, in the room of Jesse Moore dec'd.

All gov. Shulze's boarding house acquaintances are now provided for, besides the proprietor of the house: as thus—

David Mann, Auditor General.
David R. Porter, Prothonotary of Huntingdon.
Isaac D. Barnard, Aid de Camp.
Henry Shippen, President Judge.
Obed Fahnestock, Prothonotary of Dauphin.

It was Oliver Cromwell, we believe, that slept in the tents, with his sergeants, when he wished to carry a point with the army; and this condescension rarely failed of the effect designed. The rule works the other way with our Commander in Chief: it is the subalterns who quarter in the same house with him, that have the luck of carrying their points.

Harrisb. Chron.

Rogers' Biographical Dictionary.—On Monday last, Mr. Sullivan, chairman of the committee on education, made a report upon that part of the Governor's message that recommends to the legislature to patronize this work. The committee differ in opinion with the Governor, and pray to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject—and it was granted.

It will be recollected, that the suggestions of the Governor, in relation to the election laws, were treated with as little ceremony by a committee of the Senate, as the committee of education in the House of Representatives, have treated his recommendation of the Biographical Dictionary.

Ib.

To Persons having the care of Registers of Burials, and others.

THE ADVERTISER, the Rev. John Dight, of Harlem, near New-York, is interested in ascertaining the time of the

Decease of Mary Sprague,

who lived at Pittsburgh, and who is said to have died in the early part of the year 1815, but who, the Advertiser supposes, died before that time. Any person having any recollection of the said Mary Sprague, or of the time of her decease, would very much oblige the Advertiser by his information by letter; and any one holding a Register which contains the entry of her death, is requested to signify the same to the Advertiser, who will remit all fees and expenses.

☞All the Pittsburgh papers are desired to insert this, and to send their accounts to the Advertiser, who will discharge the same to their orders, either at New-York or Philadelphia.

Jan. 28, 1825—3t.

J. R. LAMBDIN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he has returned, and intends remaining only a few weeks in the city. Those who have heretofore engaged their portraits, and those who feel inclined to encourage him and have their portraits painted, will favor him with an early call, at his Painting Room, in Third Street, opposite the Theatre.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 28, 1825—3t.

PITTSBURGH
Woollen Machinery Shop.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a Shop for making all kinds of

WOOLLEN MACHINERY,

and hopes, by moderate prices and substantial workmanship, to make it an object with those wanting any thing in his line to give him a call. Orders for

Carding Engines,
Billy & Jenny Spinning Machines,
AND SHEARING MACHINES,

Of any of the different kinds will be gratefully received and executed with care and despatch. Attached is a

PATTERN SHOP,

Where Stove, Grate, Bark-Mill and Bell Patterns may always be had at a short notice.

Fullers are invited to call and examine the new Shearing Machine invented by Mr. M'Cawley, of Greensburgh. This Machine, besides being of a very simple construction, is said to perform double the amount of work in the same time, and at least equally well with any of the others.

John M'Allister,
Corner of Third Street and Cherry Alley.
Jan. 28.—eow3mo.

TO LET,

And possession to be given on the 1st of April

A Brick Tenement and Store,

SITUATE on the corner of Liberty and St Clair Sts. and at the junction of Market, Liberty and St. Clair, two squares from, and in full view of the Allegheny Bridge, being in a very public part of the city.

ALSO,
Several Tenements on St. Clair Street, between Liberty and Penn streets.

ALSO,—FOR SALE,
500 Acres of first rate LAND,

In Beaver county, and in sight of New Castle. On the farm there is a Dwelling-House and Barn, and from 70 to 80 acres cleared.

For terms apply to
Wm. B. Irish
Jan 22 -3t

HIGHEST PRIZE
40,000 DOLLARS!
Splendid Scheme,
Now Drawing in the City of Baltimore.

GRAND STATE LOTTERY
OF MARYLAND,

NOW Drawing regularly EVERY WEEK, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

Scheme.

1 of	$40,000	is	$40,000
1 of	20,000	is	20,000
1 of	10,000	is	10,000
2 of	5,000	is	10,000
30 of	1,000	is	30,000
20 of	500	is	10,000
50 of	100	is	5,000
100 of	50	is	5,000
5000 of	10	is	50,000
Amounting to			$180,000

Every Prize payable in CASH, which, *as usual*, at COHEN'S Office, can be had the moment they are drawn. This lottery is the most brilliant in the United States, and from the unusual number of PRIZES OF MAGNITUDE YET FLOATING, each day produces a handsome distribution. Only twelve drawings remain to complete the Scheme. The great Capitals of $40,000, $20,000, $10,000, $5,000, &c. still remain undrawn.

Tickets	$12 00	Quarters	$3 00
Halves	6 00	Eighths	1 50

To be had, warranted undrawn, at

COHEN'S
Lottery & Exchange Office,
114, MARKET-ST. BALTIMORE,

Where the great Capital Prizes in BOTH THE LAST STATE LOTTERIES (100,000 dollars, 2 of 20,000 dollars, 10,000 dollars, 5,000 dollars, &c.) were sold, and where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other Office in America.

☞ORDERS from any part of the United States, by mail, (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr.
Baltimore.

ADVENTURERS at a distance may at all times with confidence forward their Remittances to COHEN'S OFFICE, for if the great Capitals in the Scheme should be drawn when their Orders arrive, and the state of the wheel not justify an investment, the amount enclosed will be returned by the first mail, or will be invested in some other brilliant Lottery which may be then about to draw.

Jan. 21, 1825—3t.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1825.

Laudable Enterprise.—It will be perceived by their advertisement, that Mr. Blair and others, on the northern turnpike, are about to run their stages hence to Harrisburgh four times in the week.

We understand that Mr. M'Gill intends to commence, on the first of April next, running his line of stages *daily* from this city to Erie.

The agent of the Buffalo transporting company is now here, making further arrangements for establishing a line of transportation wagons on the turnpike road between the town of Erie and this city. He contemplates commencing operations in the course of the summer, and says the cost of carriage from the city of New-York to this city, by the canal and wagon line, is not to exceed one dollar and seventy-five cents per hundred, but may, in a short time be reduced to one dollar and fifty cents.

Governor Clinton boasts, and well he may, that the New-York and Ohio Canals "will convert the most important part of the United States into one vast Island." His canal was a most stupendous enterprise, every way worthy of its projector, and honorable to the country. But, will we, in the *island*, remain content, while the vast trade to and from the west is floated *around our coast*, on these *long* northern canals? Or, will we not rather, by a short and direct *thorough-cut*, connect the eastern and western waters within the limits of our own state, and thus secure to Pennsylvania the advantages which nature has placed within her reach?

Those citizens who are of opinion that it is time for Pennsylvania to be up and doing in this important business, may give force to their sentiments by signing the following Memorial, copies of which are now in circulation.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, now in session.

The Memorial of the Citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the Western District of the State, respectfully showeth,

THAT your Memorialists, deeply impressed with a conviction of the vast utility of Canals, wherever their formation is practicable; and believing that no State in the Union possesses greater advantages, and inducements, to prosecute this species of Internal Improvement, desire to press on the early attention of your honorable body, and of their immediate representatives, the consideration of this subject.

Your Memorialists have long since believed, that the amount of tonnage which must find its way across the mountains between the East and West within the limits of this State, would become so great as to require a better means of conveyance than can be afforded by Turnpike Roads. And they are greatly pleased to find that this opinion has become so universal, as to draw the attention of the General Government to the investigation of the subject. Entertaining no doubt that a Canal navigation will be ultimately completed on some route between the Ohio and the tide waters of the Chesapeake; your Memorialists allege that the time has arrived, when too great a concern cannot be manifested on this subject by the Legislature of this Commonwealth.

It must be clearly seen, by your honorable body, that so far as the Eastern part of this State is concerned in the Western trade, that trade *will be lost to it*, when a Canal is made from Pittsburgh to the City of Washington, and from Lake Erie to the Ohio. The seaports, North and South of Philadelphia, will have secured the whole of the Western trade, and the Western part of this State, from its local position, will become disinterested, and less likely to second the future efforts of the Eastern part to recover it.

It is confidently believed by your Memorialists, that the rivers Allegheny, Kiskiminetas, Conemaugh, Juniata, and Susquehannah, form the best line of communication between the Ohio and the tide waters of the East for a Canal, which being extended to Washington through the State of Maryland, and to Lake Erie, would, at the same time that it promoted the interests of this State to an incalculable degree, answer all the purposes of a great National Canal between the East and West, and might derive its chief support from the General Government, while those States most interested might contribute in proportion to the benefits they would derive. Pressing on the attention of your honorable body the propriety of persevering in the completion of the necessary surveys of this route, by the employment of the most experienced Engineers: Your Memorialists submit to your consideration the propriety of opening such negotiation with the General Government, and with the state of Maryland, as may tend to the early completion of this great work.

Your Memorialists have no doubts that the means may be procured for making a Canal between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and that it would afford the best interest on the Stock, of any large investiture that ever can be made in any part of the Union: and it is worthy of notice, that the necessary funds would be expended in the State.

When we now witness the transit of a great amount of the produce of the States far West of this, on its way to the East, under all the disadvantages of 250 miles land carriage, it is a fair inference, that the whole produce of the Western States, intended for exportation, and consumption on the seaboard, would take this direction if a Canal were completed; and the return supply of foreign goods must follow the same route.

Having full confidence that your honorable body will, by every possible means, promote the great interests of the State, the consideration of this subject has been pressed upon your attention by your Memorialists.

[We hope that all the friends of this memorial will seek an opportunity of signing it without delay, that it may be immediately forwarded to the legislature. It may be found at most of the public houses in this city.]

For the Gazette.

MR. OWEN'S SYSTEM.

Mr. Maclean,—A writer in your last week's paper, under the signature of "A Hearer," deserves the thanks of the community for having directed the attention of your various readers to Mr. Owen's system of mutual co-operation. It is pregnant with consequences so important to society, that it cannot be too closely investigated, nor its tendencies too minutely examined. The author is, I believe, willing to submit it to the strictest scrutiny, and truth cannot suffer by the process.

Your correspondent gives Mr. Owen full credit for the sincerity of his intentions, but seems very reluctant to allow him any claim to originality, and considers the system as already tested by experience, and to be inapplicable to the circumstances of the people of this country. It is very natural, when our feelings are excited very strongly in favor of or against any system, that we should be misled; and we are apt, without great care, to misunderstand the facts which have a bearing upon it.

Mr. Owen did not say, "his children of five years of age knew oceans and mountains, seas and vales, &c. better than the most learned traveller of fifty;" but that they understood geography better than he did, and better than any person with whom he was acquainted; nor did he tell us, nor can it be at all inferred from what he did say, that it was geography, and geography alone, in which they were instructed, but mentioned this as a familiar illustration of the advantages arising from his plan of education.

Your correspondent is not "pleased with the comparative light in which Mr. Owen presented his system, as contrasted with every other," nor "with the degree of success he ascribed to the wisdom of the whole world in devising and carrying on the course of its own improvement." He admits there never was any plan presented to us precisely of the kind Mr. O. proposes, but says it must be confessed that the Moravians and Shaking Quakers have attempted something of that social combination which appears to be the most distinguishing feature of his plan of amelioration." Admitting that the principle of association is the distinguishing feature alike of Moravians, Shaking Quakers, Harmonites, and Mr. Owen's plan,—nay, if he pleases, the foundation of each of them, yet I would ask him, is there any other point of resemblance between them?

Without the least wish to depreciate the good effects produced by these different associations, I would ask your correspondent, whether the main object they had in view was the same as Mr. Owen's? If not, the failure in the success of the one will be no criterion by which to try the other. Was the formation of these societies undertaken with a single eye, to improve the condition, and to cultivate, in the highest possible degree, the intellectual and moral powers of their members? Have they, for this purpose availed themselves of the most improved system of education, introduced the most effectual means of teaching the arts and sciences, and adopted all the modern discoveries in them, in order to abridge human labor, and thereby afford more leisure for the attainment of intellectual acquirements? Their system, as a natural consequence, has created and accumulated a vast mass of wealth; but there it has stopped, and like a deep and stagnant pool, exhales little else than useless or noxious vapors, infecting the moral atmosphere; whilst Mr. Owen's system, like a beautiful stream, not only enriches and fertilizes its banks, but diffuses health and vigor, knowledge and power, moral and intellectual light, through the whole social system.

Unwilling, Sir, to occupy too much of your paper at once, I shall defer a few more remarks until another opportunity, and in the mean time shall rejoice if your correspondent "A Hearer," or any person, will favor the public with their views upon a subject which, with one exception only, is the most interesting and important that can occupy the mind of man.

ANOTHER HEARER.

ADDRESS TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

"The Pennsylvania Society for the promotion of Internal Improvements in the Commonwealth," respectfully submit the following facts and observations to their fellow-citizens, in the hope that they will tend to revive the spirit of energy which formerly distinguished this state, and excite a laudable emulation of the noble career of our sister state, New-York.

For six years of the early operation of our government, from 1791 to 1796 inclusively, Pennsylvania was decidedly the first state in the Union in point of imports, and of exports, foreign and domestic.

The aggregate of the exports of those six years from Philadelphia, was	$49,890,809
From New-York	$35,928,416
The difference in 1796, was greater than the average of the above period. The exports of New York in that year were only	$12,208,027
Whereas those of Philadelphia were	$17,890,809

The aggregate of the exports of the United States for the above six years, 1791 a 96, was $213,954,513—whence it appears that Philadelphia exported nearly *one-fourth of the whole*, and New-York about *one-sixth*. The total exports of 1796, were $67,064,097. Those of Philadelphia, as above stated, were more than one-fourth.

The three years, 1821, 2, and 3, afford a strong and striking, but a melancholy contrast, particularly in the domestic exports.

Domestic exports	1821.	1822.	1823.
from N. York	$6,980,750	$10,004,286	$10,1[illegible]0,046
Do. from Philad.	3,797,115	3,909,672	3,107,612

The total exports of the United States, foreign and domestic, in 1823, $74,699,030—the domestic exports $27,543,622. The total exports of Philadelphia in that year were $9,553,358—the domestic, as stated, $3,107,612. That is, in one case, *only about one eighth*, in the other *about one-ninth*. The total exports of N. York, in the same year, were $17,802,457, or only *one-fourth*—her domestic exports were considerably *more than one-third of the whole of that description from all the states in the union.*

From the above it appears, that the aggregate exports of Philadelphia in 1796, were forty per cent. more than those of New-York; whereas now they are forty-five per cent, less. It also appears that the domestic exports of the former city, in 1823, were twenty per cent. less than in 1821; whereas those of the latter increased nearly fifty per cent. and further, that the domestic exports of New-York are above three-fold those of Philadelphia.

Although we freely admit that the city of N. York possesses advantages over Philadelphia, in the easy access to her port at all seasons of the year—in the unobstructed navigation of the mighty Hudson for 160 [illegible]des—in the easy intercourse afforded by the Eas[illegible]ver with Rhode Island and Connecticut—and [illegible]r peninsular situation, it is scarcely possible to d[illegible] that a large portion of her immense superiori[illegible]xports, is due to the extraordinary enterpri[illegible]ergy displayed by her legislature, while so [illegible]sources of our great state has been thr[illegible]ondary and minor objects.

The comparison with Baltimore, though not so serious, is still sufficient to excite most serious reflections. Her domestic exports in 1821, were $2,604,086—in 1823, $3,158,165. Thus, while, as we have shown, the domestic exports of Philadelphia diminished twenty per cent. between 1821 and 1823, those of Baltimore have increased twenty per cent.! Baltimore, it may be observed, enjoys none of the advantages over Philadelphia, which we have stated as appertaining to New-York.

Venango county is about twice as far from New-York as from Philadelphia. Franklin, the county-town, is 322 miles from this city, and 600 from the former; and yet even now some of its supplies are, and all of them are likely to be, ultimately, derived from New-York, if we make no effort to avail ourselves of our advantages by internal improvements. The trade of the circumjacent country will share the same fate, if we continue inactive.

But a more serious danger impends in another quarter. The line of transportation wagons, now employed between Lockport and Buffalo, will be disengaged as soon as the Western Canal is completed, which will be in the course of next summer.—Arrangements are making to run them on the road from Erie to Pittsburgh, a distance of 120 miles—one of the best turnpikes in the United States—so as to supply the latter city and the western states with merchandise from New-York. Should this project succeed, as it probably will, it is difficult to conceive the extent of the injury the metropolis of the state must suffer. We shall lose two-thirds of the western market which we now enjoy.

To the friends of the state at large, to the capitalists, the owners of real estate, and the merchants and traders of Philadelphia, whose vital interests are deeply at stake, these important facts are submitted with little comment. They speak a language too plain to be misunderstood. And unless we are wanting to ourselves, to our country, and to posterity, they will arouse us from our lethargy—make us arise in our strength, gird on our armor, and call into activity the resources of the great state where our "lot and inheritance is cast."

It may stimulate our citizens to suitable exertions, to learn, that the young state of Ohio is making serious preparations for commencing a canal from the river Scioto to Lake Erie, a distance of about 330 miles, with 1069 feet of lockage.

Taking these important facts into serious consideration, we invite you to a joint and earnest application to the legislature, praying them to take early measures for the accomplishment of the two grand objects of deepest interest to the state, the clearing the river Delaware of the obstructions that prevent us from enjoying an ascending navigation—and opening a communication between the Susquehanna and the Allegheny—convinced that whatever may be the expense of these important undertakings, they will amply repay it to us and our posterity.

Signed by order.

JOHN CONNELLY, Vice-President.

JOHN Y. CLARK, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

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Mr. Middleswarth, thought the subject ought to be referred to a pretty general committee—it was a very important subject, and he believed that four-fifths of the citizens of Union county wished the law repealed—he moved for a committee of nine; which was agreed to—and the petition was referred to Messrs. Beeson, Middleswarth, M'Camant, Thompson, Gilleland, Steagere, Odenheimer, Hollenback, Diven—and having forgotten to name the chairman of the committee on education, the speaker asked leave of the house, to add Mr. Sullivan, which was agreed to.

Monday, January 17.—Mr. Beeson said, that inasmuch as he had been instrumental to bring a bill into the house, repealing what was believed to be a mass of improvident and arbitrary legislation, enacted at the last session, on the subject of education, it would perhaps be considered his duty to offer a reasonable project in substitution. He therefore submitted for the consideration of the house the following resolution:

"Whereas, without national education there is no durable legislation." Therefore

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of constituting and appropriating as a permanent and perpetual fund for education, all money hereafter paid into the treasury, on account of the public lands sold and to be sold, the amount whereof to be annually invested in bank or other stock, the interest accruing on the same to be annually invested in like stock, until the interest arising on the whole, shall amount to a sum sufficiently great for useful and effective distribution among the several schools of this commonwealth."

Mr. Beeson, further observed, that on reference had to the proper documents, it would appear, that the moneys paid into the treasury on account of public lands, amounted to forty thousand dollars annually which would make a handsome investment every year. He earnestly pressed it upon the house, that if ever a fund for education was to be set apart now was the time. The money due on lands already sold, was estimated at one and a half millions of dollars; and that it might reasonably be expected that half a million more might be realized from lands remaining unsold. These sums united, would constitute a fund for education, about as large as some of our sister states had set apart for that purpose:—The fund was every way worthy of the subject and comported with the wealth and power of the state. Mr. B. further remarked that when the interest accruing on the fund was large enough for useful distribution, that he believed it ought to be apportioned among the several schools as now organized, to be handed over to the trustees of each school by the county commissioners of each county, enjoining it upon them to distribute the moneys in the ratio of the children taught at each school. Thus he observed, the arbitrary "school men" under the act of last session, would be substituted by the maternal bounty of the state; the sum of human happiness increased; and unhappy dissentions avoided; parents left at liberty to select teachers with whom to trust the morals and education of their children, and schoolmen and tax gatherers not required.

Mr. Ritner, presented a petition from the president and managers of the Washington and Pittsburgh turnpike, for authority to apply $4000 of the state appropriation, to the erection of bridges.

In the House of Representatives, January 17, Mr. *Lehman* said, he wished to call the attention of the house to a proposition which had for its object the furtherance of the system of internal improvement. He frequently had in former years reported bills for the establishment of a Board of Public works, for the collection of all useful facts concerning new schemes of improvement, and for the superintendence and management of the great interest which the state has in existing roads, bridges and canals. These bills had, at all times, been sanctioned by intelligent committees; but no part had been adopted except that which relates to the majestic scheme of connecting the eastern and western waters. He would at a more suitable period endeavor to demonstrate, that the highest interest of the state, and he confidently believed the voice of the country demanded further exertion.

The United States had now assumed a high rank amongst the nations of the earth, and Pennsylvania by a wise policy was capable of becoming the first member of the noble confederacy. He would not at present dilate upon the efforts of adjoining states, rich in resources and sagacious in the application of their means: he would not at present designate all the objects which with advantage might engage the attention of an intelligent board, previous to legislative enactments; but he would enumerate some of the matters which are at this moment pressed upon the attention of the legislature by petitions of the people, or by the voice of the members echoing the voice of their constituents. 1st. There are a variety of schemes for improving the three great rivers, the Ohio, the Susquehannah, and particularly the Delaware. 2d. There are applications for the surveys of the routes of canals from Wilkesbarre to the Lehigh, and from Berwick to the Lehigh, and also from Berwick to the Schuylkill. 3d. Aid is asked for the completion of an important canal from the Tioga river to the Seneca lake; and further aid is asked by the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal Campany. 4th. There is an application for the privilege of cutting a canal through a portion of Pennsylvania for the purpose of connecting the Ohio with the Potomac, and an application will soon be made for the privilege of taking the water of the Delaware to feed the great canal which is to connect that river with the waters of New-York: And Mr. L. said that numerous other applications would be made of a similar character; and a correct understanding of all these subjects required the concentrated information of an intelligent board exclusively employed on such subjects. In addition to these considerations, he would state that the commonwealth was the owner of $2,323,817 worth of road, bridge and canal stock, upon which tolls are received, and there was now no officer whose especial duty it was to prevent or detect abuses or frauds. He hoped that those who were without zeal for internal improvements would sustain his proposition on the ground of public economy. He submitted the resolution.

Resolved, That the committee on Inland Navigation be instructed to consider the expediency of establishing a board of public works, for the purpose of promoting the internal improvement of the state.

The resolution was then read a second time, considered and adopted. *Chron.*

Appointment by the Governor.

Henry Shippen, to be President Judge of the Erie Judicial District, in the room of Jesse Moore dec'd.

All gov. Shulze's boarding house acquaintances are now provided for, besides the proprietor of the house: as thus—

David Mann, Auditor General.
David R. Porter, Prothonotary of Huntingdon.
Isaac D. Barnard, Aid de Camp.
Henry Shippen, President Judge.
Obed Fahnestock, Prothonotary of Dauphin.

It was Oliver Cromwell, we believe, that slept in the tents, with his sergeants, when he wished to carry a point with the army; and this condescension rarely failed of the effect designed. The rule works the other way with our Commander in Chief: it is the subalterns who quarter in the same house with him, that have the luck of carrying their points.

Harrisb. Chron.

Rogers' Biographical Dictionary.—On Monday last, Mr. Sullivan, chairman of the committee on education, made a report upon that part of the Governor's message that recommends to the legislature to patronize this work. The committee differ in opinion with the Governor, and pray to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject—and it was granted.

It will be recollected, that the suggestions of the Governor, in relation to the election laws, were treated with as little ceremony by a committee of the Senate, as the committee of education in the House of Representatives, have treated his recommendation of the Biographical Dictionary.

Ib.

To Persons having the care of Registers of Burials, and others.

THE ADVERTISER, the Rev. John Dight, of Harlem, near New-York, is interested in ascertaining the time of the

Decease of Mary Sprague,

who lived at Pittsburgh, and who is said to have died in the early part of the year 1815, but who, the Advertiser supposes, died before that time. Any person having any recollection of the said Mary Sprague, or of the time of her decease, would very much oblige the Advertiser by his information by letter; and any one holding a Register which contains the entry of her death, is requested to signify the same to the Advertiser, who will remit all fees and expenses.

☞All the Pittsburgh papers are desired to insert this, and to send their accounts to the Advertiser, who will discharge the same to their orders, either at New-York or Philadelphia.

Jan. 28, 1825—3t

J. R. LAMBDIN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he has returned, and intends remaining only a few weeks in the city. Those who have heretofore engaged their portraits, and those who feel inclined to encourage him and have their portraits painted, will favor him with an early call, at his Painting Room, in Third Street, opposite the Theatre.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 28, 1825—3t.

PITTSBURGH
Woollen Machinery Shop.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a Shop for making all kinds of

WOOLLEN MACHINERY,

and hopes, by moderate prices and substantial workmanship, to make it an object with those wanting any thing in his line to give him a call. Orders for

Carding Engines,
Billy & Jenny Spinning Machines,
AND SHEARING MACHINES,

Of any of the different kinds will be gratefully received and executed with care and despatch. Attached is a

PATTERN SHOP,

Where Stove, Grate, Bark-Mill and Bell Patterns may always be had at a short notice.

Fullers are invited to call and examine the new Shearing Machine invented by Mr. M'Cawley, of Greensburgh. This Machine, besides being of a very simple construction, is said to perform double the amount of work in the same time, and at least equally well with any of the others.

John M'Allister,
Corner of Third Street and Cherry Alley.

Jan. 28.—eow3mo.

TO LET,

And possession to be given on the 1st of April

A Brick Tenement and Store,

SITUATE on the corner of Liberty and St Clair Sts. and at the junction of Market, Liberty and St. Clair, two squares from, and in full view of the Allegheny Bridge, being in a very public part of the city.

ALSO,

Several Tenements on St. Clair Street between Liberty and Penn streets.

ALSO,—FOR SALE,

500 Acres of first rate **LAND,**

In Beaver county, and in sight of New Castle. On the farm there is a Dwelling House and Barn and from 70 to 80 acres cleared.

For terms apply to

Wm. B. Irish

Jan 22 -3t

HIGHEST PRIZE

40,000 DOLLARS!

Splendid Scheme,
Now Drawing in the City of Baltimore.

GRAND TATE LOTTERY
OF MARYLAND,

NOW Drawing regularly EVERY WEEK, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

Scheme.

1 of	$40,000	is	$40,000
1 of	20,000	is	20,000
1 of	10,000	is	10,000
2 of	5,000	is	10,000
30 of	1,000	is	30,000
20 of	500	is	10,000
50 of	100	is	5,000
100 of	50	is	5,000
5000 of	10	is	50,000
Amounting to			$180,000

Every Prize payable in CASH, which, as usual, at COHEN'S Office, can be had the moment they are drawn. This lottery is the most brilliant in the United States, and from the unusual number of PRIZES OF MAGNITUDE YET FLOATING, each day produces a handsome distribution. Only twelve drawings remain to complete the Scheme. The great Capitals of $40,000, $20,000, $10,000, $5,000, &c. still remain undrawn.

Tickets	$12 00	Quarters	$3 00
Halves	6 00	Eighths	1 50

To be had, warranted undrawn, at

COHEN'S
Lottery & Exchange Office,
114, MARKET-ST. BALTIMORE,

Where the great Capital Prizes in BOTH THE LAST STATE LOTTERIES (100,000 dollars, 2 of 20,000 dollars, 10,000 dollars, 5,000 dollars, &c) were sold, and where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other Office in America.

☞ORDERS from any part of the United States, by mail, (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr.
Baltimore.

ADVENTURERS at a distance may at all times with confidence forward their Remittances to COHEN'S OFFICE, for if the great Capitals in the Scheme should be drawn when their Orders arrive, and the state of the wheel not justify an investment, the amount enclosed will be returned by the first mail, or will be invested in some other brilliant Lottery which may be then about to draw.

Jan. 21, 1825—3t.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, FEB. 4, 1825.

"*Traveller*" and "*Agricola*," shall appear in our next.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, held at their Warehouse, February 1st, 1825, the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year.

President—John Hannen, Esq.
Treasurer—A. Updegraff.
Secretary—George G. Wright.
Managers—Thomas Fairman, Thomas Hazelton, Lewis Peterson, John Gallagher, Thomas Bakewell, Benjamin Kendrick, Robert Arthurs, John Spear, Mathias Evans.

We are happy to observe that the citizens of Philadelphia, and of the eastern part of the state, are begining to view the important subject of internal improvement in a proper light. That they do thus begin to view it, is evident from publications in their papers, and more particularly from the proceedings of a great meeting held in Philadelphia, on the twenty-fourth ult. at which Judge Tilghman was president, and Nicholas Biddle secretary. The meeting was addressed by John Sergeant, Mathew Carey, S. Chew, Jr. Samuel Archer, Wm. J. Duane, Charles J. Ingersoll, Thomas Biddle, Daniel W. Coxe, Judge Duncan and Josiah Randall, all of whom took the side of improvement. The meeting appointed a committee to write, and procure signatures to, a Memorial to the legislature, recommending the construction of canals to connect the waters of the Susquehannah with those of the Allegheny, and the latter river with Lake Erie.

Distressing Occurrence. On the twenty-first ult. Capt. *Moses Murphy*, of Salem Township, Westmoreland County, in going, early in the morning, from New-Alexandria to his own house, attempted to cross his mill dam, on the Loyalhannah creek, on the ice. When he was nearly across, the ice gave way, and he fell through. He gained hold of the ice, and supported himself until by his cries he brought his son and a number of neighbors to the bank of the creek. He directed them in what method to extricate him, but all their exertions were unavailing. He reclined his head upon a rail, which had been extended to him, and perished before their eyes, after being in the water between two and three hours. He was an honest, intelligent, enterprising, and valuable citizen.

Our relations with Spain are not of the most amiable kind. The recognition of South American Independence by us, has produced a correspondence between the two governments, in which both sides exhibited much excitement. The language of Mr. Anduaga, the late Spanish minister at Washington, was so offensive, that a representation of it has been made to his government.

Documents lately laid before Congress, on the subject of Piracy, give such a view of the conduct and disposition of the inhabitants of Cuba, as, in the opinion of many, would justify a war between our government and that of Spain. There appears, however, to be no disposition to resort to this means of redress at present; but a bill is before Congress for the suppression of piracy, the provisions of which may visit upon the Spanish islands many of the evils of war, and eventually lead to a general contest with Spain.—This bill authorizes the commanders and crews of our public vessels to pursue the pirates upon land, in the West India islands; and empowers the President to declare in a state of blockade, and to invest by a naval force, any port or city of those islands, in which the pirates may find refuge.

Much time has been occupied in Congress in debating a bill introduced by Mr. Webster, "for the punishment of certain crimes committed against the United States." It relates principally to crimes perpetrated by seamen in American vessels, and is very severe in its provisions.

A bill, introduced into Congress by Col. Johnson of Kentucky, to abolish imprisonment for debt, has been negatived.

Mr. Whittlesey has offered a resolution for authorizing a survey of the southern shore of Lake Erie, from Sandusky to the town of Erie, to ascertain what harbors may and ought to be improved, and to fix upon sites for the erection of light houses.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has adopted a resolution authorizing Governor Shulze to draw on the State Treasury for such sum as may be necessary to defray the expenses of Gen. La Fayette's visit to Harrisburgh.

A law is passed in Kentucky, authorizing a company to cut a canal round the falls of Ohio at Louisville. It is supposed the stock will be the most profitable of any of its kind in the world.

The Legislature of Ohio is engaged in discussing bills for making a Canal from the mouth of the Scioto River, by the Muskingum to Lake Erie, and another from Cincinnati to Dayton. A bill to raise the revenue necessary for these great works, has passed the lower house by a majority of 30.

Edward Lloyd has been re-elected U. S. Senator from Maryland.

At Norfolk and Richmond, in Virginia, a snow storm commenced on the 21st ult. accompanied by a heavy gale of wind. The snow fell to the depth of from one to two feet. It is feared the shipping off the coast must have suffered severely by the gale.

COMMUNICATIONS.

How are the mighty fallen!!! No sooner had the death of Judge Moore made a vacancy, than Messrs. Brackenridge and Moore, both western men, thinking the birth a very snug one, and that it would be given to a western man, apply for it. They are respectively supported by all the *influence* of the Honorable Charles Shaler, the Honorable James Riddle, the Honorable Francis M'Clure the Honorable F. Pentland, and the would be Honorable Abner Lacock. The Honorable James S. Stevenson makes a special journey to Harrisburgh, full charged with promises, documents, and denunciations dire—And yet his excellency, regardless of all these matters, appoints another man—and that man, *Henry Shippen!*

His excellency John Andrew, seems to think that "He is worse than an infidel who will not *provide for his own house.*"

The Honorable Wm Marks wrote home, a short time since, that the contest for the Judgeship was between Brackenridge and Burnsides, and that one of them would certainly be appointed. Time proves that he is about as deep in his excellency's confidence as Messrs. Riddle, Lacock and Shaler!

Virginia boasts that she has the two greatest men in the Senate of the United States—Tazewell and Barbour. If our legislature elect Wm Marks, our representation will excel that of Virginia as much, *just about as much*, as our Governor does the Governor of New-York.

Mr. Shippen will have rather a stormy reception in his judicial District; but if he will only persevere for a short time, he will get along very smoothly. Office hunters, and political brawlers are always sycophants to men in power. No man knows this better than Mr Shippen.

Mr. Niles, editor of the Baltimore Register, has applied for the appointment of printer to Congress, the birth now held by Messrs. Gales & Seaton. We wish he may receive the appointment. Good things should go round.

Married,

On Monday last, by the Rev. E. P. Swift, Mr. *James Gibson*, to Miss *Eliza Lowry*—all of this city.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Charles B. M'Guire, Mr. *Henry Pfleger*, to Miss *Elizabeth Fortune*, both of this city.

DODDRIDGE'S NOTES.

FOR SALE at the Bookstore of the Subscriber, in Market Street, "Notes, on the Settlement and Indian Wars of the western parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania, from the year 1763 until the year 1783, inclusive. Together with a view of the state of society and manners of the first settlers of the Western Country. *By the Rev. Dr. Joseph Doddridge*." Price $1.

R. Patterson, *Agent.*

Feb. 4. 1825—3t.

"MR. OWEN'S PLAN,

For the Permanent Relief of the Working Classes." A few copies, in pamphlet form, for sale as above. Price 6¼ cents.

TO RENT,
From the 1st of April next,

THE WAREHOUSE at present occupied by Davis & Hanson, as an Auction Store. Apply to

Allen & Grant,
Who have For Sale,
Twenty-Five Bales
COTTON,
NEW CROP.
Forty Casks Refined
SALTPETRE.
300 Boxes WINDOW GLASS.
40 do BOTTLES, *assorted*
3000lbs. *SHOT*, assorted numbers.
☞ Writing, Printing, Wrapping & Tea
PAPER,
A constant supply from the Sewickly Grove Mill.

For Nashville.

The Steam Boat Pittsburgh,
CAPTAIN WALKER,
Expected from New-Orleans, with a cargo of Sugar, &c. for the Subscribers, will load for the above port.

For Saint Louis.

The Steam Boat Phœnix,
CAPT. BECKWITH,
Expected from New-Orleans and will load as above.

Allen & Grant.

Feb. 4. 1825 —tf.

GEORGE FARIS & CO.

Will pay cash for 60 barrels
GOOD
WHISKEY.

February 4. 1825 —3t.

Copper & Tin Ware.

THE subscribers, intending to remove from this City by the 1st of April, will dispose of their Stock, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. It consists of a good assortment of

STILLS,
Wash Kettles, Tea Kettles, &c.
A large assortment of
TIN WARE.

They will barter for any of the following articles, viz: Bar Iron, Nails, Window Glass, Tobacco, Hollow Castings, Salt, Groceries, and Dry Goods.

R. & J. Towne,
Wood, above Second street.

Feb. 4, 1825.—6t

GRAPE PLANTS.

A GENTLEMAN well acquainted with the culture of the Grape in Europe, has just brought out from the neighborhood of the Rhine, a selection consisting of a great number of plants of five different kinds of the choicest

WINE GRAPES.

Gentlemen who wish to cultivate any of this delicious fruit, will be instructed in the mode of culture, and supplied with plants at the rate of 25 cents each, or 37½ cents if planted by the advertiser in the best manner.

Inquire at this Office

MONTHLY CLOVER

The same Gentleman has for sale a quantity of the MONTHLY CLOVER SEED. This seed is usually sown in the beginning of March, and the Clover frequently grows to the height of three feet in the month of May. It may be cut monthly. Apply as above.

Feb 4 —3t.

To be Rented,

THE WAREHOUSE, on the corner of Front and Market Streets, now occupied by Alexander M'Donald For terms apply to A. M'Donald or to

Robert Peebles.

Feb 4, 1825—3t.

TO LET,
A STORE ROOM,

WITH a Counting Room and Cellar attached, situated in Market St between Fifth and Liberty Streets. For terms apply to

George Swartz.

February 4, 1825 —3t*

A Dividend

OF Five per cent on the capital stock of the PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION, for the last six months, was declared by the Board of Managers, on the 31st inst., and passed to the credit of the Stockholders, respectively, on the books of the Association.

George Cochran, Agent.

Pittsburgh February 4. 1825 3

Vigilant Fire Company.

A STATED MEETING of the Company will be held at the house of D. C. Ross, on Saturday evening, the 5th inst. at half past six o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

R. Miller, Jr
Secretary.

Feb. 4, 1825.—1t.

Receipts & Expenditures,

in the Treasury of Allegheny County, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, A. D. 1824, both days included.

RECEIPTS.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Balance in the treasury on the 31st December, 1823	3292	68
Received from collectors of the city of Pittsburgh, for 1823 and '24	3628	87
Ditto collectors of Pitt township, for 1820, '21, '22, '23 and '24	1204	92
Ditto collectors of Wilkins, for 1823 and '24	448	38
Ditto collectors of Plum, for 1823 and '24	817	69
Ditto collectors of Versailles, for 1819, '21, '22, '23 and '24	563	39
Ditto collectors of Elizabeth, for 1818, '21, '22, '23 and '24	1288	68
Ditto collectors of Mifflin, for 1822, '23 and '24	1089	94
Ditto collectors of St. Clair, for 1822, '23 and '24	1618	02
Ditto collectors of Robinson, for 1821, '22, '23 and 24	1073	24
Ditto collectors of Fayette, for 1823 and '24	1106	15
Ditto collectors of Findlay, for 1823 and '24	370	00
Ditto collectors of Moon, for 1823 and '24	220	85
Ditto collectors of Ohio, for 1822, '23 and '24	359	12
Ditto collectors of Ross, for 1821, '22, '23 and '24	660	74
Ditto collectors of Pine, for 1821 and '24	215	00
Ditto collectors of Deer, for 1822, '23 and '24	282	38
Ditto collectors of Indiana, for 1822, '23 and '24	357	77½
Ditto of Wm. Robinson, on account of judgment vs. John Wilkins's Executors	716	00
Ditto of David M'Kelvy and John Patterson, for rent of a house late the property of Geo. Robinson, dec.	102	00
Ditto for premium on $700	7	50
Ditto of James Scott, in part of the purchase money for the west half of Lot No. 199, in the city of Pittsburgh	500	00
Ditto of Silas Engles, Clerk of Mayor's Court, fine and verdict in the case of the State vs. J. W. Biddle	24	00
Ditto of John Irwin, fine for refusing to serve as collector of Ross township for 1824	20	00
Ditto of A. Calhoun, Jno. Donnelly, J. Smith and Jos. Carline, for costs in criminal cases	28	51½
Ditto for county and road taxes on unseated lands	591	78
Ditto of E. Wright, for a jury verdict	4	00
Ditto of sundry owners of unseated property, for redemption of lands and lots of ground sold for taxes	16	84½
Ditto of William Armstrong, refunding taxes and costs	4	51½
Amount refunded by Wm. Blair, Esq. Treasurer, for a balance paid by him to Henry Hultz, on an order for road taxes on unseated lands, the said taxes not having been received	13	57
	$20 626	55

EXPENDITURES.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Paid Grand and Traverse Jurors, for County and City Courts	2927	18
Expenses of holding General Elections and Elections for Electors,	655	65
William Woods, Com. from 3d Dec. 1823 to 25th Dec. 1824,	322	50
John Wilson, Com. from 24th Dec. 1823 to 25th Dec. 1824,	316	50
David Coon, Com. from 27th Nov. 1823 to 11th Dec. 1824,	214	25
John Patterson, for his services as Clerk to Commissioners,	450	00
Clerk of Quarter Sessions, for his fees,	85	52
Clerk of the Mayor's Court, for his fees,	102	83
Attorney General's fees in criminal cases,	500	50
Witnesses' fees in criminal cases	475	95
Justices and Aldermen's fees in criminal cases,	254	56
Constables, for their services attending courts,	151	29
For Jail fees and allowance to prisoners,	832	38
For fuel for Jail, Court house and Commissioners' office,	142	41
For Smith work for Jail, &c.	85	32
For keeping convicts in the Philadelphia prison,	746	77
Aldermen, for their services attending Mayor's Court,	62	40
Physicians, for attending prisoners in Jail,	17	00
For conveying convicts to Philadelphia,	546	19
John Young, crier of the Supreme Court,	25	87
John Christy, for ringing the Bell and attending on Courts,	100	00
John Young, crier of county courts,	87	75
For apprehending Daniel Paul, a horse thief,	20	00
For repairs to Jail, Court house, &c.	72	07
Expenses of teaching poor children,	911	46
Coroner's and Jurors' fees for holding inquisitions,	148	62
Assessors for their services	467	75
County Auditors for settling accounts for 1823,	48	00
For building public bridges	2749	12
Viewers of public roads and bridges,	159	84
For taxes and costs refunded,	49	09
For road taxes on unseated lands,	324	40
For publishing receipts and expenditures and for other printing,	105	25
William Lecky, Esq. in part for lot of ground for jail,	5116	99
Amount appropriated by law for use of the society for the promotion of Agriculture and domestic manufactures, for 1824,	150	00
On account of dividing Ohio township,	9	00
Pennsylvania Hose Company,	50	00
Stationary for commissioners' office, assessors, and elections,	34	38
Prothonotary, for his fees,	9	16
For Counsel's and Attorney's fees,	118	02
William Blair, Treasurer, one year's salary,	250	00
For counterfeit money, in the hands of treasurer,	20	00
For contingent expenses,	43	71
Sundry persons for redemption of unseated lands, and lots of ground purchased at treasurer's sales	20	56
Henry Hultz, balance of an order for road taxes,	13	57
Balance in the Treasury on the 31st Dec. 1824, including uncurrent money, turnpike certificates, &c.	732	74
	$20,626	55

Amount of taxes laid on the several townships for 1824.

	Dolls.	Cts.
City of Pittsburgh	5004	65
Pitt township	884	15
Wilkins township	6[illegible]2	29
Plum township	616	63
Versailles township	385	93½
Elizabeth township	965	52½
Mifflin township	1137	[illegible]5
St. Clair township	1570	68½
Robinson township	510	11
Fayette township	831	22½
Findlay township	337	41
Moon township	291	64
Ohio township	421	35
Ross township	710	70
Pine township	252	08½
Deer township	335	28
Indiana township	327	13½
	$15 183	85

Amount paid and due by the several collectors for 1824.

			Amt. paid. Dolls.	Cts.	Amt. due. Dolls.	Cts.
Christopher Magee,	Collector	of Pittsburgh,	3369	19	1635	46
Casper Negley,	do.	of Pitt,	673	38	210	77
Charles Johnston,	do.	of Wilkins,	216	00	386	29
William M'Junkin,	do.	of Plum,	474	80	141	83
Samuel Fleming,	do.	of Versailles,	115	00	270	93½
Aaron Applegate,	do.	of Elizabeth,	551	85½	413	66½
William Carrel,	do.	of Mifflin,	653	08	483	97
John Henry,	do.	of St. Clair,	688	09	882	59½
Samuel Glass,	do.	of Robinson,	415	00	95	11
Joseph Johnston,	do.	of Fayette,	665	81½	175	41
James Stewart, Jr.	do.	of Findlay,	280	00	57	41
George Morrison,	do.	of Moon,	191	05	100	59
John Taylor,	do.	of Ohio,	295	82	125	53
George Cooper,	do.	of Ross,	482	01	228	69
James Sample, Jr.	do.	of Pine,	168	04½	84	04
Robert Anderson,	do.	of Deer,	143	06	192	22
Matthew Crawford,	do.	of Indiana,	256	02	71	11½
Amount paid,			$9628	21½	5555	63½
Amount due, including Commission,			5555	63½		
			$15183	85		

Outstanding Debts due the County of Allegheny.

			Dolls.	Cts.
By collectors for the year 1824, as above stated,			$555	63½
Andrew Fife, collector of Elizabeth township for 1818,			14	46½
William Robinson, Jr.	Ross,	1819,	167	95
William Marshall,	Indiana,	1819,	36	10½
John Wilson,	Pitt,	1820,	37	95
William Vankirk,	Elizabeth,	1820,	525	71½
William Brown,	Robinson,	1821,	3	42½
John M'Cord,	Pine,	1821,	6	96½
James Ross,	Pitt,	1821,	715	33
Larkin Stinchcomb,	Versailles,	1822,	3	97½
Gabriel Peterson,	Mifflin,	1822,	347	67½
George Ferree,	Pitt,	1823,	127	62
Thomas Warren,	Elizabeth,	1823,	235	87½
William Wilson,	Mifflin,	1823,	69	86½
John Taylor,	Fayette,	1823,	161	83½
Jas. Thornburgh, Esq.	Findlay,	1823,	164	52½
John Clark,	Ohio,	1823,	24	01½
Daniel Howe,	Deer,	1823,	40	51½
Amount due from collectors carried forward,			$8239	44

	Dolls.	Cts.
Brought forward	8239	44
Balance due from the Estate of John Wilkins, a former Treasurer, besides interest	1443	75
Amount due from the estate of Robert Graham, a former Treasurer, and his sureties, besides interest	3911	68½
By L. Stewart Esq. sheriff, for balance of Casper Reel's Duplicate as collector of Ross township for 1822	142	09
L. Stewart, Esq. sheriff, for verdicts in the court of Commom Pleas and in criminal courts for 1824	264	00
L. Stewart, Esq. sheriff, for fines in the court of Quarter Sessions and in Mayor's courts for 1824	71	00
By David M'Kelvey balance of rent due the 1st of April 1824	12	70
By William Stewart collector of the city of Pittsburgh for 1823 for moneys by him received from Richard Bowen and others on account of errors in the assessment for that year	29	10
	14,113	76

GIVEN under our hands, at the Commissioners' Office, at the City of Pittsburgh, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1825.

WILL. WOODS,
DAVID COON,
JOHN WILSON, } Commissioners of Allegheny county.

Attest—JOHN PATTERSON, Clerk.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Line
OF
MAIL COACHES.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE attention of Travellers going East and West, is hereby particularly invited.

The Proprietors of this Line have, at the solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, determined to increase the running of their Coach from Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown, and *Harrisburgh*, to three times per week, in less than four days each trip,—They being met at the *latter* place by three different Lines of Stages, on the same evening,—one running by way of Reading, and one by Lancaster, to Philadelphia, and one other, via Little York, to Baltimore. Travellers will not only get on with as much facility, but they will have a choice of Routes from Harrisburgh, which will at least afford variety. Every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation, and their fare and travelling expenses generally, made as low as on any other stage route in Pennsylvania. The owners cannot be accountable for baggage.

RATES OF FARE.

From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh,	$10 00
(For any intermediate distance, 6 cts. per mile.)	
From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia,	6 50
	$16 50

This line will call for passengers at any public or private house, at either end of the line, and will also drive to any place within a reasonable distance, to let out gentlemen or ladies with their baggage. It will leave the hotels of Col Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, and Mrs Buehler, in Harrisburgh, respectively, on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Jno. Blair & Others.

Feb 4, 1825.—tf.

☞ The Editors of the Cincinnati Gazette, Maysville Eagle, Lexington Reporter, and Louisville Advertiser, will please insert the above every other week for two months, and forward their accounts to this office for payment

J B & Co.

COMMISSION HOUSE,
Louisville, Ky.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having entered into Partnership, under the firm of

BUCHANAN & STARKEY,

For the purpose of transacting a
General Commission,
Receiving & Forwarding Business,

In this place, tender their services to their friends and the public, and pledge themselves to a faithful discharge of all business confided to them.

George Buchanan,
George Starkey.

February 4, 1825 —3mo.

REFERENCES.

Jno. Bustard,
Wm. G. Bakewell & Co. } Louisville.
James Woods & Co.
Kirkman & Erwin, } Nashville.
Geo. Boggs, Jr.
T. & J. Kirkman,
A. Buchanan & Co } Florence.
John Fack,
James Buchanan, } New York.
Washington Jackson,
William Stothers, } Philadelphia.
Allen & Grant,
Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,
Robert Peebles. } Pittsburgh.

Proposals in Writing,

WILL be received by the subscribers until the 8th of March next, for weather boarding and roofing TURTLE CREEK BRIDGE, in the following manner, to wit:—The weather-boarding to be three quarter pine boards, of a good quality, and planed on the outside—the roof to be of good pine shingles—the whole length of the roof will be 134 feet; the breadth of the bridge is 24 feet; the height to be weatherboarded will be 15 feet. The whole to be done in a workmanlike manner.

Thos. Chalfant,
Wm. M'Cullough,
Samuel Fleming.

Feb. 4, 1825—6t.

JOHNSON'S
Unchangeable Philadelphia
PRINTING INK.
A constant supply for sale by
J. H. Lambdin, Agent.
ALSO—
Medium, Royal,
Super-Royal and Imperial
PRINTING PAPERS.

December 31—m1y

TO LET,
From the 1st of April next,
TWO BRICK HOUSES
In the Northern Liberties. Apply to
N. Richardson,
Fourth Street.

Jan. 21 —3t

For Sale,
The Time of a Negro Girl,

WHO has nearly five years to serve, and can be well recommended.

Inquire of the Editor.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 21 tf

To My Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the Acts of Assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed the 7th day of February next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

William Wightman,
Pittsburgh, Carpenter.

January 21, 1825. 3t.rb

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, FEB. 4, 1825.

"*Traveller*" and "*Agricola*," shall appear in our next.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, held at their Warehouse, February 1st, 1825, the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year.

President—John Hannen, Esq.
Treasurer—A. Updegraff.
Secretary—George G. Wright.
Managers—Thomas Fairman, Thomas Hazelton, Lewis Peterson, John Gallagher, Thomas Bakewell, Benjamin Kendrick, Robert Arthurs, John Spear, Mathias Evans.

We are happy to observe that the citizens of Philadelphia, and of the eastern part of the state, are beginning to view the important subject of internal improvement in a proper light. That they do thus begin to view it, is evident from publications in their papers, and more particularly from the proceedings of a great meeting held in Philadelphia, on the twenty-fourth ult. at which Judge Tilghman was president, and Nicholas Biddle secretary. The meeting was addressed by John Sergeant, Mathew Carey, S. Chew, Jr. Samuel Archer, Wm. J. Duane, Charles J. Ingersoll, Thomas Biddle, Daniel W. Coxe, Judge Duncan and Josiah Randall, all of whom took the side of improvement. The meeting appointed a committee to write, and procure signatures to, a Memorial to the legislature, recommending the construction of canals to connect the waters of the Susquehannah with those of the Allegheny, and the latter river with Lake Erie.

Distressing Occurrence. On the twenty-first ult. Capt. *Moses Murphy*, of Salem Township, Westmoreland County, in going, early in the morning, from New-Alexandria to his own house, attempted to cross his mill dam, on the Loyalhannah creek, on the ice. When he was nearly across, the ice gave way, and he fell through. He gained hold of the ice, and supported himself until by his cries he brought his son and a number of neighbors to the bank of the creek. He directed them in what method to extricate him, but all their exertions were unavailing. He reclined his head upon a rail, which had been extended to him, and perished before their eyes, after being in the water between two and three hours. He was an honest, intelligent, enterprising, and valuable citizen.

Our relations with Spain are not of the most amicable kind. The recognition of South American Independence by us, has produced a correspondence between the two governments, in which both sides exhibited much excitement. The language of Mr. Andagua, the late Spanish minister at Washington, was so offensive, that a representation of it has been made to his government.

Documents lately laid before Congress, on the subject of Piracy, give such a view of the conduct and disposition of the inhabitants of Cuba, as, in the opinion of many, would justify a war between our government and that of Spain. There appears, however, to be no disposition to resort to this means of redress at present; but a bill is before Congress for the suppression of piracy, the provisions of which may visit upon the Spanish islands many of the evils of war, and eventually lead to a general contest with Spain.—This bill authorizes the commanders and crews of our public vessels to pursue the pirates upon land, in the West India islands; and empowers the President to declare in a state of blockade, and to invest by a naval force, any port or city of those islands, in which the pirates may find refuge.

Much time has been occupied in Congress in debating a bill introduced by Mr. Webster, "for the punishment of certain crimes committed against the United States." It relates principally to crimes perpetrated by seamen in American vessels, and is very severe in its provisions.

A bill, introduced into Congress by Col. Johnson of Kentucky, to abolish imprisonment for debt, has been negatived.

Mr. Whittlesey has offered a resolution for authorizing a survey of the southern shore of Lake Erie, from Sandusky to the town of Erie, to ascertain what harbors may and ought to be improved, and to fix upon sites for the erection of light houses.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has adopted a resolution authorizing Governor Shulze to draw on the State Treasury for such sum as may be necessary to defray the expenses of Gen. La Fayette's visit to Harrisburgh.

A law is passed in Kentucky, authorizing a company to cut a canal round the falls of Ohio at Louisville. It is supposed the stock will be the most profitable of any of its kind in the world.

The Legislature of Ohio is engaged in discussing bills for making a Canal from the mouth of the Scioto River, by the Muskingum to Lake Erie, and another from Cincinnati to Dayton. A bill to raise the revenue necessary for these great works, has passed the lower house by a majority of 30.

Edward Lloyd has been re-elected U. S. Senator from Maryland.

At Norfolk and Richmond, in Virginia, a snow storm commenced on the 21st ult. accompanied by a heavy gale of wind. The snow fell to the depth of from one to two feet. It is feared the shipping off the coast must have suffered severely by the gale.

COMMUNICATIONS.

How are the mighty fallen!!! No sooner had the death of Judge Moore made a vacancy, than Messrs. Brackenridge and Moore, both western men, thinking the birth a very snug one, and that it would be given to a western man, apply for it. They are respectively supported by all the *influence* of the Honorable Charles Shaler, the Honorable James Riddle, the Honorable Francis M'Clure the Honorable E. Pentland, and the would be Honorable Abner Lacock. The Honorable James S. Stevenson makes a special journey to Harrisburgh, full charged with promises, documents, and denunciations dire—And yet his excellency, regardless of all these matters, appoints another man—and that man, *Henry Shippen!*

His excellency John Andrew, seems to think that "He is worse than an infidel who will not *provide for his own house.*"

The Honorable Wm. Marks wrote home, a short time since, that the contest for the Judgeship was between Brackenridge and Burnsides, and that one of them would certainly be appointed. Time proves that he is about as deep in his excellency's confidence as Messrs. Riddle, Lacock and Shaler!

Virginia boasts that she has the two greatest men in the Senate of the United States—Tazewell and Barbour. If our legislature elect Wm Marks, our representation will excel that of Virginia as much, *just about as much*, as our Governor does the Governor of New-York.

Mr. Shippen will have rather a stormy reception in his judicial District; but if he will only persevere for a short time, he will get along very smoothly. Office hunters, and political brawlers are always sycophants to men in power. No man knows this better than Mr. Shippen.

Mr. Niles, editor of the Baltimore Register, has applied for the appointment of printer to Congress, the birth now held by Messrs. Gales & Seaton. We wish he may receive the appointment. Good things should go round.

Married,

On Monday last, by the Rev. E. P. Swift, Mr. *James Gibson*, to Miss *Eliza Lowry*—all of this city.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Charles B. M'Guire, Mr. *Henry Fleeger*, to Miss *Elizabeth Fortune*, both of this city.

DODDRIDGE'S NOTES.

FOR SALE at the Bookstore of the Subscriber, in Market Street, "Notes, on the Settlement and Indian Wars of the western parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania, from the year 1763 until the year 1783, inclusive. Together with a view of the state of society and manners of the first settlers of the Western Country. *By the Rev. Dr. Joseph Doddridge.*" Price $1.

R. Patterson, *Agent.*

Feb. 4 1825—3t.

"MR. OWEN'S PLAN,

For the Permanent Relief of the Working Classes." A few copies, in pamphlet form, for sale as above. Price 64 cents.

TO RENT,

From the 1st of April next,

THE WAREHOUSE at present occupied by Davis & Hanson, as an Auction Store. Apply to

Allen & Grant,

Who have For Sale,

Twenty-Five Bales

COTTON,

NEW CROP.

Forty Casks Refined

SALTPETRE.

300 Boxes WINDOW GLASS.
40 do BOTTLES, *assorted*
3000lbs *SHOT*, assorted numbers.
☞ Writing, Printing, Wrapping & Tea

PAPER,

A constant supply from the Sewickly Grove Mill.

For Nashville.

The Steam Boat Pittsburgh,
CAPTAIN WALKER,
Expected from New-Orleans, with a cargo of Sugar, &c. for the Subscribers, will load for the above port.

For Saint Louis.

The Steam Boat Phœnix.
CAPT. BECKWITH,
Expected from New-Orleans and will load as above.

Allen & Grant.

Feb. 4. 1825—tf.

GEORGE FARIS & CO.

Will pay cash for 60 barrels GOOD

WHISKEY.

February 4. 1825—3t.

Copper & Tin Ware.

THE subscribers, intending to remove from this City by the 1st of April, will dispose of their Stock, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. It consists of a good assortment of

STILLS,

Wash Kettles, Tea Kettles, &c.

A large assortment of

TIN WARE.

They will barter for any of the following articles, viz: Bar Iron, Nails, Window Glass, Tobacco, Hollow Castings, Salt, Groceries, and Dry Goods.

R. & J. Towne,
Wood, above Second street.

Feb. 4. 1825.—6t

GRAPE PLANTS.

A GENTLEMAN well acquainted with the culture of the Grape in Europe, has just brought out from the neighborhood of the Rhine, a selection consisting of a great number of plants of five different kinds of the choicest

WINE GRAPES.

Gentlemen who wish to cultivate any of this delicious fruit, will be instructed in the mode of culture, and supplied with plants at the rate of 25 cents each, or 37½ cents if planted by the advertiser in the best manner.

Inquire at this Office

MONTHLY CLOVER

The same Gentleman has for sale a quantity of the MONTHLY CLOVER SEED. This seed is usually sown in the beginning of March, and the Clover frequently grows to the height of three feet in the month of May. It may be cut monthly. Apply as above.

Feb 4—3t.

To be Rented,

THE WAREHOUSE, on the corner of Front and Market Streets, now occupied by Alexander M'Donald. For terms apply to A. M'Donald or to

Robert Peebles.

Feb 4, 1825—3t

TO LET,

A STORE ROOM,

WITH a Counting Room and Cellar attached, situated in Market St between Fifth and Liberty Streets.

For terms apply to

George Swartz.

February 4, 1825—3t*

A Dividend

OF Five per cent on the capital stock of the PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION, for the last six months, was declared by the Board of Managers, on the 31st inst., and passed to the credit of the Stockholders, respectively, on the books of the Association.

George Cochran, Agent.

Pittsburgh February 4 1825—3

Vigilant Fire Company.

A STATED MEETING of the Company will be held at the house of D. C. Ross, on Saturday evening, the 5th inst. at half past six o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

R. Miller, Jr
Secretary.

Feb. 4, 1825.—1t.

Receipts & Expenditures,

In the Treasury of Allegheny County, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, A. D. 1824, both days included.

RECEIPTS.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Balance in the treasury on the 31st December, 1823 - - -	3292	68
Received from collectors of the city of Pittsburgh, for 1823 and '24	3628	87
Ditto collectors of Pitt township, for 1820, '21, '22, '23 and '24	1204	92
Ditto collectors of Wilkins, for 1823 and '24 - - - -	448	38
Ditto collectors of Plum, for 1823 and '24 - - - -	817	69
Ditto collectors of Versailles, for 1819, '21, '22, '23 and '24	563	39
Ditto collectors of Elizabeth, for 1818, '21, '22, '23 and '24	1288	68
Ditto collectors of Mifflin, for 1822, '23 and '24	1089	94
Ditto collectors of St. Clair, for 1822, '23 and '24	1618	02
Ditto collectors of Robinson, for 1821, '22, '23 and 24	1073	24
Ditto collectors of Fayette, for 1823 and '24 - - - -	1106	15
Ditto collectors of Findlay, for 1823 and '24 - - - -	370	00
Ditto collectors of Moon, for 1823 and '24 - - - -	220	85
Ditto collectors of Ohio, for 1822, '23 and '24	359	12
Ditto collectors of Ross, for 1821, '22, '23 and '24 - -	660	74
Ditto collectors of Pine, for 1821 and '24 - - - -	215	00
Ditto collectors of Deer, for 1822, '23 and '24 - - - -	282	38
Ditto collectors of Indiana, for 1822, '23 and '24 - - - -	357	77½
Ditto of Wm. Robinson, on account of judgment vs. John Wilkins's Executors	716	00
Ditto of David M'Kelvy and John Patterson, for rent of a house late the property of Geo. Robinson, dec. - - - -	102	00
Ditto for premium on $700 - -	7	50
Ditto of James Scott, in part of the purchase money for the west half of Lot No. 199, in the city of Pittsburgh - - - -	500	00
Ditto of Silas Engles, Clerk of Mayor's Court, fine and verdict in the case of the State vs. J. W. Biddle	24	00
Ditto of John Irwin, fine for refusing to serve as collector of Ross township for 1824 - - -	20	00
Ditto of A. Calhoun, Jno. Donnelly, J. Smith and Jos. Carline, for costs in criminal cases -	28	51¼
Ditto for county and road taxes on unseated lands - - -	591	78
Ditto of E. Wright, for a jury verdict	4	00
Ditto of sundry owners of unseated property, for redemption of lands and lots of ground sold for taxes	16	84¾
Ditto of William Armstrong, refunding taxes and costs - - -	4	51¼
Amount refunded by Wm. Blair, Esq. Treasurer, for a balance paid by him to Henry Hultz, on an order for road taxes on unseated lands, the said taxes not having been received - - - - -	13	57
	$20 626	55

EXPENDITURES.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Paid Grand and Traverse Jurors, for County and City Courts	2827	18
Expenses of holding General Elections and Elections for Electors,	655	65
William Woods, Com. from 3d Dec. 1823 to 25th Dec. 1824,	322	50
John Wilson, Com. from 24th Dec. 1823 to 25th Dec. 1824,	316	50
David Coon, Com. from 27th Nov. 1823 to 11th Dec. 1824,	214	25
John Patterson, for his services as Clerk to Commissioners,	450	00
Clerk of Quarter Sessions, for his fees,	85	52
Clerk of the Mayor's Court, for his fees,	102	83
Attorney General's fees in criminal cases,	300	50
Witnesses' fees in criminal cases	475	95
Justices and Aldermen's fees in criminal cases,	254	56
Constables, for their services attending courts,	151	29
For Jail fees and allowance to prisoners,	832	38
For fuel for Jail, Court house and Commissioners' office,	142	41
For Smith work for Jail, &c.	85	32
For keeping convicts in the Philadelphia prison,	746	77
Aldermen, for their services attending Mayor's Court,	62	40
Physicians, for attending prisoners in Jail,	17	00
For conveying convicts to Philadelphia,	546	19
John Young, crier of the Supreme Court,	25	87
John Christy, for ringing the Bell and attending on Courts,	100	00
John Young, crier of county courts,	87	75
For apprehending Daniel Paul, a horse thief,	20	00
For repairs to Jail, Court house, &c.	72	07
Expenses of teaching poor children,	911	46
Coroner's and Jurors' fees for holding inquisitions,	148	62
Assessors for their services -	467	75
County Auditors for settling accounts for 1823,	48	00
For building public bridges -	2719	12
Viewers of public roads and bridges,	159	84
For taxes and costs refunded, -	49	09
For road taxes on unseated lands,	324	40
For publishing receipts and expenditures and for other printing,	105	25
William Lecky, Esq. in part for lot of ground for jail,	5116	99
Amount appropriated by law for use of the society for the promotion of Agriculture and domestic manufactures, for 1824,	150	00
On account of dividing Ohio township,	9	00
Pennsylvania Hose Company,	50	00
Stationary for commissioners' office, assessors, and elections,	34	38
Prothonotary, for his fees, -	9	16
For Counsel's and Attorney's fees,	118	02
William Blair, Treasurer, one year's salary,	250	00
For counterfeit money, in the hands of treasurer,	20	00
For contingent expenses, -	43	71
Sundry persons for redemption of unseated lands, and lots of ground purchased at treasurer's sales	20	56
Henry Hultz, balance of an order for road taxes,	13	57
Balance in the Treasury on the 31st Dec. 1824, including uncurrent money, turnpike certificates, &c.	732	74
	$20,626	55

Amount of taxes laid on the several townships for 1824.

	Dolls.	Cts.
City of Pittsburgh	5004	65
Pitt township	884	15
Wilkins township	6 2	29
Plum township	616	63
Versailles township	585	93¼
Elizabeth township	965	52¼
Mifflin township	1137	5
St. Clair township	1570	68½
Robinson township	510	11
Fayette township	831	22½
Findlay township	337	41
Moon township	291	64
Ohio township	421	35
Ross township	710	70
Pine township	252	08½
Deer township	335	28
Indiana township	327	13¾
	$15 183	85

Amount paid and due by the several collectors for 1824.

			Amt. paid *Dolls. Cts.*	Amt. due. *Dols. Cts.*
Christopher Magee,	Collector	of Pittsburgh,	3369 19	1635 46
Casper Negley,	do.	of Pitt,	673 38	210 77
Charles Johnston,	do.	of Wilkins,	216 00	386 29
William M'Junkin,	do.	of Plum,	474 80	141 83
Samuel Fleming,	do.	of Versailles,	115 00	270 93½
Aaron Applegate,	do.	of Elizabeth,	551 85½	413 66¾
William Carrel,	do.	of Mifflin,	653 08	483 97
John Henry,	do.	of St. Clair,	688 09	882 59½
Samuel Glass,	do.	of Robinson,	415 00	95 11
Joseph Johnston,	do.	of Fayette,	665 81½	175 41
James Stewart, Jr.	do.	of Findlay,	280 00	57 41
George Morrison,	do.	of Moon,	191 05	100 59
John Taylor,	do.	of Ohio,	295 82	125 53
George Cooper,	do.	of Ross,	482 01	228 69
James Sample, Jr.	do.	of Pine,	168 04½	84 04
Robert Anderson,	do.	of Deer,	143 06	192 22
Matthew Crawford,	do.	of Indiana,	256 02	71 11¼
Amount paid,			$9628 21¼	5555 63½
Amount due, including Commission,			5555 63½	
			$15183 85	

Outstanding Debts due the County of Allegheny.

			Dolls. Cts.
By collectors for the year 1824, as above stated, - - - - - -			5555 63½
Andrew Fife, collector of Elizabeth township for 1818,			14 46½
William Robinson, Jr.	Ross,	1819,	167 95
William Marshall,	Indiana,	1819,	36 10½
John Wilson,	Pitt,	1820,	37 95
William Vankirk,	Elizabeth,	1820,	525 71½
William Brown,	Robinson,	1821,	3 42½
John M'Cord,	Pine,	1821,	6 96½
James Ross,	Pitt,	1821,	715 33
Larkin Stinchcomb,	Versailles,	1822,	3 97½
Gabriel Peterson,	Mifflin,	1822,	347 67½
George Ferree,	Pitt,	1823,	127 62
Thomas Warren,	Elizabeth,	1823,	235 87½
William Wilson,	Mifflin,	1823,	69 86½
John Taylor,	Fayette,	1823,	161 83½
Jas. Thornburgh, Esq.	Findlay,	1823,	164 52½
John Clark,	Ohio,	1823,	24 01½
Daniel Howe,	Deer,	1823,	40 51¼
Amount due from collectors carried forward, - - - - -			$8239 44

	Dolls. Cts.
Brought forward	8239 44
Balance due from the Estate of John Wilkins, a former Treasurer, besides interest	1443 75
Amount due from the estate of Robert Graham, a former Treasurer, and his sureties, besides interest	3911 68¾
By L. Stewart Esq. sheriff, for balance of Casper Reel's Duplicate as collector of Ross township for 1822	142 09
L. Stewart, Esq. sheriff, for verdicts in the court of Commom Pleas and in criminal courts for 1824	264 00
L. Stewart, Esq. sheriff, for fines in the court of Quarter Sessions and in Mayor's courts for 1824	71 00
By David M'Kelvey balance of rent due the 1st of April 1824	12 70
By William Stewart collector of the city of Pittsburgh for 1823 for moneys by him received from Richard Bowen and others on account of errors in the assessment for that year	29 10
	14,113 76

GIVEN under our hands, at the Commissioners' Office, at the City of Pittsburgh, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1825.

WILL. WOODS,
DAVID COON,
JOHN WILSON, } Commissioners of Allegheny county.

Attest—JOHN PATTERSON, Clerk.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Line of MAIL COACHES.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE attention of Travellers going East and West, is hereby particularly invited.

The Proprietors of this Line have, at the solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, determined to increase the running of their Coach from Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown, and *Harrisburgh*, to three times per week, in less than four days each trip,—They being met at the *latter* place by three different Lines of Stages, on the same evening,—one running by way of Reading, and one by Lancaster, to Philadelphia, and one other, via Little York, to Baltimore. Travellers will not only get on with as much facility, but they will have a choice of Routes from Harrisburgh, which will at least afford variety. Every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation, and their fare and travelling expenses generally, made as low as on any other stage route in Pennsylvania. The owners cannot be accountable for baggage.

RATES OF FARE.

From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, (For any intermediate distance, 6 cts. per mile.)	$10 00
From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia,	6 50
	$16 50

This line will call for passengers at any public or private house, at either end of the line, and will also drive to any place within a reasonable distance, to let out gentlemen or ladies with their baggage. It will leave the hotels of Col Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, and Mrs Buehler, in Harrisburgh, respectively, on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Jno Blair & Others.

Feb 4, 1825.—tf.

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J B & Co.

COMMISSION HOUSE,

Louisville, Ky.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having entered into Partnership, under the firm of

BUCHANAN & STARKEY,

For the purpose of transacting a

General Commission, Receiving & Forwarding Business,

In this place tender their services to their friends and the public, and pledge themselves to a faithful discharge of all business confided to them.

George Buchanan,
George Starkey.

February 4, 1825—3mo.

REFERENCES.

Jno. Bustard,
Wm. G. Bakewell & Co. } Louisville.
James Woods & Co.
Kirkman & Erwin, } Nashville.
Geo. Boggs, Jr.
T. & J. Kirkman,
A. Buchanan & Co } Florence.
John Fack,
James Buchanan, } New York.
Washington Jackson,
William Stothers, } Philadelphia.
Allen & Grant,
Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,
Robert Peebles. } Pittsburgh.

Proposals in Writing,

WILL be received by the subscribers until the 8th of March next, for weather boarding and roofing TURTLE CREEK BRIDGE, in the following manner, to wit:—the weather-boarding to be three quarter pine boards, of a good quality, and planed on the outside—the roof to be of good pine shingles—the whole length of the roof will be 134 feet; the breadth of the bridge is 24 feet; the height to be weatherboarded will be 15 feet. The whole to be done in a workmanlike manner.

Thos. Chalfant,
Wm. M'Cullough,
Samuel Fleming.

Feb. 4, 1825—6t.

JOHNSON'S

Unchangeable Philadelphia

PRINTING INK.

A constant supply for sale by

J. H. Lambdin, Agent.

ALSO—

Medium, Royal,
Super-Royal and Imperial

PRINTING PAPERS.

December 31—m1y

TO LET,

From the 1st of April next,

TWO BRICK HOUSES

In the Northern Liberties. Apply to

N. Richardson,
Fourth Street.

Jan. 21—3t

For Sale,

The Time of a Negro Girl,

WHO has nearly five years to serve, and can be well recommended.

Inquire of the Editor.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 21 tf

To My Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the Acts of Assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed the 7th day of February next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

William Wightman,
Pittsburgh, Carpenter.

January 21, 1825. 3t.rb

POETRY.

RELIGION.

Oh! look upon the morning sun
Just rising from the edge of ocean;
The billows sparkling as they run
Appear to feel warm life's emotion.

Religion rising o'er the soul
Is brighter than that sun or sea;
Those for a day may foam or roll,
This shines in Heaven eternally.

EPITHALAMIUM.

Peace be within your house, and care
Be far away. Let love be there—
Go on—to fear and sorrow strangers,
On through the chances and the dangers
Of this short life. 'Till at its close,
Delivered from its thousand woes,
Safe from its follies and its fears,—
Expos'd to smiles—divorc'd from tears,—
Like labourer when the day is gone,
Life lays its well borne burden down.

From the Village Record.

I hae lost a heart, sweet lassie, here,
And gin 'tis found by thee,
Until I do reclaim it, dear,
Oh keep it safe for me.
But gin thy ain the signs approve
That mark it to be mine,
I'll gie thee a' for thine, love,
I'll gie thee a' for thine.

Yet haste, oh [illegible] me, I fear,
Thy heart wad soon be gane
Then keep it for thy sin, dear,
Oh keep it for thy ain.
But tho' they [illegible] hae gone to rove,
I ween 't were wiser done
To bind them baith in one, love,
To bind them baith in one.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

FIFTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

Will positively be drawn on the 9th of March, 1825, and finished in a few minutes.

Sixty Nos.—Eight numbers to be drawn.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	"	10,000	is	10,000
2	"	5,000	is	10,000
2	"	2,128	is	4,256
20	"	1,000	is	20,000
30	"	500	is	15,000
52	"	100	is	5,200
104	"	50	is	5,200
1300	"	16	is	20,800
10608	"	8	is	84,864

12,120 Prizes. $205,820
22,100 Blanks.

TICKETS $7.

Halves $3 50 | *Quarters* $1 75

FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
In Market, between Second and Third Streets
PITTSBURGH.

January 14, 1825

LAND FOR SALE.

8 Tracts of Depreciation Lands,

IN Deer and Indiana townships, viz—Five Tracts in Deer, Nos. 179, 180, 185, 189 and 190,—And three in Indiana, Nos. 29, 30 and 55, all in Cunningham's District of Depreciation Lands. Any person wishing to purchase, can know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, on the Allegheny River, at the mouth of Puckety Creek.

Alex. Logan,
Agent for the Proprietors.

Jan. 21, 1825.—4t.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEESWAX—DEER SKINS—Fresh, Sweet Roll and Keg BUTTER—CLOVER SEED—FLAX SEED—FLAX and good COUNTRY PRODUCE generally, will be bought, at *Cash Prices*, by

Isaac Harris,

WHO HAS JUST RECEIVED

20 CRATES, well assorted, large and small Crates QUEENSWARE.
2½ barrels good quality TANNERS' OIL.
3000 lbs. best quality English Cast, Blister and Crowley STEEL, and German and Shear and American Blister STEEL.
3000 lbs first and second quality Green COFFEE
1 hhd. West India MOLASSES.
3 bbls ROSIN.
Beatty's Warranted GUNPOWDER by the keg.
A good assortment of Birmingham & Mousehole ANVILS—6½ feet German and Cast Steel, and 7 feet Cast Steel MILL SAWS—Phoenix Factory SHEETINGS, CANDLEWICK and YARN—Diller's, & Richardson's, & Pedan's TOBACCO.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 21, 1825.—3t.

TO LET,

The Brick Store Room,

CELLAR and VAULT, on the Corner of Fourth and Market Streets, now occupied by H. M'Clelland.

ALSO,

The Three Story BRICK HOUSE and STORE, on Market, between Fourth Street and the Diamond, now occupied by S. A. Duberry.

ALSO,

THE FARM,

One mile from this city, known by the name of Erin-Hill, containing about 40 or 50 acres, on which are situated a two story Frame House and Barn, with Out-Houses complete.

ALSO,

The GARDEN and Two Story DWELLING HOUSE adjoining the above.

Possession of the above will be given on the 1st of April. For the terms apply to

John Irwin.

Jan. 21, 1825.—tf.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the Acts of Assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed the 7th day of February next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Bayard Ernest,

[illegible] Township, Jan. 21.—3t Iron-Founder.

STORAGE
AND
COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed to the spacious building, (*No. 85, North Main Street, St. Louis,*) lately owned and occupied by Christian Wilt & Co. and that they have also taken the house formerly owned and occupied by said Wilt & Co. as a White and Red Lead Factory; this house is adjoining the other, and extends to the bank of the river, has been newly repaired and is now well calculated for the reception and storing of Goods of every kind, by which the difficulties and inconveniences arising from the want of sufficient Warehouses, (and which has, for some time past, prevented them from seeking Commission Business,) are completely removed; they therefore solicit a renewal of Consignments of all articles except Dry Goods and Hardware, of which they will constantly have on hand, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on their own account, a general assortment, which they feel assured will greatly facilitate the sale of such articles as may be consigned to them. From their long residence in this city, their general acquaintance with country merchants and dealers in this place, the number and experience of assistants employed by them, and their intention to use every honest exertion to promote the interest of those who may confide business to them, they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all reasonable consignors. Suffice it to say, they refer the public to all persons who have heretofore had transactions of business with them.

Scott & Rule.

St. Louis, January, 1825.—[28—3m.]

P. S. In order to prevent delays in forwarding Goods consigned to us to be re-shipped to Franklin or elsewhere on the Missouri River, we have provided and will constantly have first rate Keel Boats and careful captains or patroons, well acquainted with the navigation of that river, which will enable us to despatch the Goods with very little delay. We have also made arrangements for the quick despatch of Goods to be forwarded to any point on the Mississippi River. S. & R.

An Ordinance

Concerning the Assessment and Appropriations of Taxes for the year 1825, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That for the purpose of raising supplies for the present year, there shall be laid, assessed, levied and collected upon the persons, professions, trades and property made taxable, the sum of six thousand dollars, which, with the revenue of the city, amounting to eighteen hundred dollars, and taxes uncollected of the years 1822, 1823, and 1824, amounting to three thousand seven hundred dollars, is $11,500, shall be appropriated in the following manner, to wit:

No. 1.	Mayor's Salary,	$300 00
	Treasurer	150 00
	Street Commissioner	200 00
	Clerks of Councils	150 00
	Clerk of the Market	100 00
	Constable for attending at Market	78 00
	Bell-ringer, and sweeping market, north eastwardly of Market-street,	62 00
No. 2.	For building and repairing such wharves on the Monongahela river as may be hereafter directed by the Councils,	500 00
No. 3.	Paving Smithfield Street from M'Clurg's pump to Fourth-st.	596 00
No. 4.	Paving Wayne street from Liberty to Penn street,	261 00
No. 5.	Paving Third street from Grant to Ross street,	262 00
No. 6.	Paving Penn street from Cecil's alley to Pitt street	266 00
No. 7.	Paving Fourth street from Ferry to Liberty street	155 00
No. 8.	Paving Third street from Ferry to Liberty street	421 00
No. 9.	Gravelling and repairing Liberty street at the Monongahela river	50 00
No. 10.	Repairing Second Street from Post-Office and extending towards Wood street 160 feet	72 00
No. 11.	Repairing Second street from Chancery lane 90 feet towards Market street	41 00
No. 12.	Digging gutter in Sixth Street from Smithfield street to Cherry alley	15 00
No. 13.	Repairing mouth of West street	5 00
No. 14.	Do do of sewer at Hay street	8 00
No. 15.	Digging gutters in High street and covering the same with cinders from iron-works,	40 00
No. 16.	Repairing landings at Allegheny river	30 00
No. 17.	Cleaning streets	700 00
No. 18.	Collecting and lost taxes	250 00
No. 19.	Credits for old pavements	700 00
No. 20.	Stationary and fuel	15 00
No. 21.	Hose company for the purpose of procuring a forcing engine	300 00
No. 22.	Repairing gutters	200 00
No. 23.	Paying outstanding warrants	700 00
No. 24.	For the redemption of the city paper	3500 00
No. 25.	Contingent fund	1430 00
		$11,500 00

Section 2. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That none of the aforesaid appropriations for paving shall be applied, unless the owners of property on the respective streets shall, on or before the first day of April next, report in writing to the street commissioner, that they will have their curbstones set and side pavements made, agreeable to the ordinances of this city: and the street commissioner is hereby required to make a written report thereof to the councils at their first meeting in April.

Ordained and enacted into a law, the 22d day of January, A. D. 1825.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Pres't. Com. Coun.

Attest—E. J. ROBERTS, Clk. Com. Coun.

John Carson,
Pres't. Sel. Coun. pro tem.

THOMAS BAIRD, Clk. Sel. Council, pro.tem.

[Jan. 28.]

TO LET,

And possession given the first day of April next,

THE HOUSE at present occupied by the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, situate in Third Street, between Market and Wood Streets.

For terms apply to JOHN SCULL, or either of the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 21 [illegible]

[illegible]
ATTORNEYS
AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Have their Office in Fourth St.
THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824—tf.

Philadelphia, 6th Dec. 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having formed a Partnership, under the firm of

M'CLURG & TREVOR,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business at *No. 173, North side of Market Street, between 4th and 5th Streets,* in the house lately occupied by Pennock & Robbins, where they intend keeping a good assortment of

Woollen, Cotton and Silk Goods,

which they will sell on the most moderate terms.

Alexander M'Clurg,
John B. Trevor.

N. B. The most strict punctuality will always be observed, in filling any orders in their line.

Dec. 10, 1824.—eotf.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

The New Steam Boat,

WILLIAM PENN,

WILL be ready by the 1st of February next, and will leave this port, for St. Louis, on the opening of the navigation. For freight or passage apply to

Robert Lindell & Co.
Commission Merchants, or to
A. Way & Co.

ALSO---The fine fast sailing Steam Boat,

GEN. BROWN,
CAPT. SCOTT,

Will leave this place about the 10th of March next.

For freight or passage apply to

Robert Lindell & Co.

Who will have Boats ready for Nashville, or any other port that freight may offer for.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825.—tf.

FOR NASHVILLE.

The Steam Boat Lawrence,

CAPTAIN REARICK,

(Now on her passage from New-Orleans,)

WILL leave this place for Nashville, on or about the 10th of March. The Lawrence is a new Boat, and has first rate accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825—tf.

For Saint Louis.

The substantial and fast running Steam Boat

INDIANA,

Captain Clark,

WILL leave this place, from the 5th to the 10th of March, for the above port. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations,) apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825—tf

TO RENT,

THE BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Smithfield and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. Hart.

THE BRICK HOUSE, in Second street, between Smithfield and Grant streets, now occupied by Mr. Young.

THE BRICK HOUSE, in Second street, between Smithfield and Grant streets, now occupied by Mr. Pride.

TWO FRAME HOUSES, in Front street, between Grant street and Cherry Alley, now occupied by Mr. Crawford and Mr. Freeman.

The STORE & DWELLING in Wood street, between Second and Third Sts now occupied by Messrs R. & J. Towne

THE BRICK HOUSE in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, now occupied by Mr. Spencer.

THE BRICK HOUSE, next door to Mr. Spencer's, now occupied by Mr. Todd.

AN OUT LOT, of about 10 Acres, near to the residence of the Rev. Mr. Hopkins.

A FARM, of about 100 Acres, On Coal-Hill, near to Birmingham, now in the tenure of Mr. Breck.

Possession given on the 1st of April.

For terms apply to Mr. Cochran, at the store of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, or to

George Poe, Jr.

January 14, 1825.—tf.

DYING AND SCOURING.

J. BYRNE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the business of DYING and SCOURING, at his house, north side of Third, between Market and Wood streets, where he has built a new dye-house, with proper apparatus. Those gentlemen who have offered piece goods to be dyed, (which he could not undertake on account of the smallness of his kettles,) are informed that he has now in operation kettles of such capacity as will answer all commands he may be favored with. Goods of every description dyed any color, with neatness and despatch, and he will work as cheap as any person can who will do the goods justice.—Ladies and Gentlemen wanting Garments scoured, are informed, (and hundreds will testify it,) that he "gars auld claes look amaist as weel's the new."

☞*Volunteers' Uniforms and Facings* cleaned. Turkey and Venetian *Carpets* when faded and dirty, rendered as brilliant and beautiful as when new.

December 10 eotf.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the [illegible] corner of the Diamond, [illegible] trying his causes. He hopes that by the most unremitting attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

E. MERRITT,

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity that he intends remaining in this place for a short time, and has taken lodgings at *Mr. Denniston's Hotel*, in Market street, where he will perform all operations of the Teeth with the greatest care. He flatters himself, from his experience, that the most sanguine expectations of his employers will not be disappointed.

N. B. Applicants waited upon at their dwellings, if more agreeable.

Jan. 7, 1825.—tf.

TO LET.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers to rent the premises occupied by Robert Grierson, on the corner of Market St. and the Diamond. Possession given the first of April next.

Lemmon Irwin.

Jan. 7, 1825—tf.

Maynard & Noyes'
INK POWDER
AND
LIQUID INK.

IF any are still unacquainted with the great superiority and unexampled reputation of these articles, they are invited to read the following highly respectable testimony to the fact, and to make trial for themselves. The importance of having the very best of Writing Ink is too well known to be mentioned. This kind has been in use six years, and the testimony respecting it is the same from all parts of the country. When the best judges among our Registers of Deeds, Scriveners, Writing Masters, Officers of Banks, and of Public Offices, unite in saying, that they have found a better article than they ever before used, it is evident, that no one need be troubled any longer with bad ink.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From Mr. John Fisk, Clerk of Superior Court and Register of Deeds, Middlesex Co. Conn.

I have used Messrs. Maynard & Noyes' Ink Powder for 18 months past, and have found it superior to any I have ever before used, and cheerfully recommend it for general use.

JOHN FISK.

Middletown, Dec. 30, 1823.

U. S. Armory, Springfield, Oct. 21, 1823.

I certify, that I have used, during the past year, Writing Ink, made from Powder manufactured by Messrs. Maynard & Noyes, of Boston, and that I have found it far superior for use to Walkden's British Ink Powder, or any other that I have ever made use of.

W. F. WOLCOTT.

Patriotic Bank, Washington City.

MESSRS. MAYNARD & NOYES.

Gentlemen,—For the last year I have been using your Black Ink. I have been much pleased with it, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all who are desirous of giving permanency to their writing.

O. CARR,
Cashier.

April 10, 1824.

I give my testimony with pleasure in favor of Messrs. Maynard & Noyes' Ink.

ANDREW BOYLE,
Chief Clk. Gen. Post Office.

Manufactured and sold by *Maynard & Noyes*, Chemists and Druggists, 39 Washington Street, Boston. The Liquid Ink is sold by the gallon, quart or pint. It is also neatly put up in half pint, and pint and a half bottles. Stationers can be supplied with it by the barrel, as cheap as they can make it.

The above Ink Powder for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

J. ANDERSON & CO.

Who are authorized to warrant it.

Pittsburgh, January 7, 1825.—3t.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,
2 do. do. 16 cts. per yd.
1 do. do. 14
3 do. 12
2 do. on brick wall, 8
1 do. do. 6
do. 4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath, 8 cts. per yd
2 do. do. 6
1 do. do. 5
3 do. on brick wall, 6
Hanging paper, 12½ cts. per rol
do. border, 25
Whitewashing, 37½ cts. per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,

A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever

PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

July 2 [illegible]

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
Wholesale Grocers,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

Y. H. and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, DyeStuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office
is in the North corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 31, 1824—tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass

Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf.

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

FOR SALE,

A new and well-toned
CHURCH ORGAN,

WARRANTED to be a first rate instrument. It will be sold so low as to make it an object worthy the immediate attention of any person or society wishing to purchase. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase money. Apply to the Editor of this Gazette.

Sept. 17.—4m*

THE PITTSBURGH
MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION,

Having enlarged their assortment of

American Manufactures,

CONTINUE to accommodate Merchants and Dealers by receiving in payment various articles of the produce and manufactures of the interior. Amongst the articles now on sale, are the following:

Broad and narrow Cloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinets, Checks, Tickings, Plaids, Shirtings and Sheetings, Flax and Tow Linen and Bags, Window Glass, 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, 9-12, 10-14, 11-15, 11-17, 12-16, 12-17, and 12-18, Glassware assorted, Nails, Bar Iron for light wagon tire, Tenplate Stoves, Tea Kettles and Castings assorted, Axes, Augers, Bells, Bed Screws, Brushes, Barkmills, Corn Shellers, Coffee Mills, Curry Combs, Tow and Wool Cards, Hatter's and Fuller's Jacks, Comb Plate, Bed Cords, Plough lines and Cordage assorted, Hoes, Hatchets, Hammers, Latches, Stock and Knob Locks, assorted, of superior quality, Mattocks, Plated ware for saddlers, Ploughs, Planes, Paper, Reeds, Shuttles, Spindles and Cranks for spinning wheels, Spades and Shovels, Socket Shovels, Scale beams, Steelyards—common and patent, Sprigs, Sparables, Wire Sieves, White Lead, Wool Hats, Snuff and manufactured Tobacco, &c.

ON CONSIGNMENT, FOR CASH.

20,000 lbs. GREEN COPPERAS.
10 bls. American made GIN and BRANDY, of superior quality.
SPANISH TOBACCO SEGARS.
MACHINE CARDS.
CURRIER'S KNIVES.
Candlewick.

Orders and consignments addressed to GEO. COCHRAN, Agent, will be carefully attended to and and promptly executed.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1824.—tf.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

Justices' Blanks
For sale at this Office.

Poetry.

RELIGION.

Oh! look upon the morning sun
Just rising from the edge of ocean;
The billows sparkling as they run,
Appear to feel warm life's emotion.

Religion rising o'er the soul
Is brighter than that sun or sea;
Those for a day may foam or roll,
This shines in Heaven eternally.

EPITHALAMIUM.

Peace be within your house, and care
BE far away. Let love be there:
Go on—to fear and sorrow strangers,
On through the chances and the dangers
Of this short life. 'Till at its close,
Delivered from its thousand woes,
Safe from its follies and its fears,—
Espous'd to smiles—divorc'd from tears,—
Like laborer when the day is gone,
Life lays its well borne burden down.

From the Village Record.

I hae lost a heart, sweet lassie, here,
And gin 'tis found by thee,
Until I do reclaim it, dear,
Oh keep it safe for me:
But gin thy ain the signs approve
That mark it to be mine,
I'll gie thee a' for thine, luve,
I'll gie thee a' for thine.

Yet lassie, oh fra' me, I fear,
Thy heart wad soon be gane:
Then keep it for thy ain, dear,
Oh keep it for thy ain.
But sin' they baith bin gaen to rove,
I ween 't were wiser done
To bind them baith in one, luve,
To bind them baith in one.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

FIFTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

Will positively be drawn on the 9th of March, 1825, and finished in a few minutes.

Sixty Nos.—Eight numbers to be drawn.

Scheme.

1 Prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	"	10,000	is	10,000
2	"	5,000	is	10,000
2	"	2,128	is	4,256
20	"	1,000	is	20,000
30	"	500	is	15,000
52	"	100	is	5,200
104	"	50	is	5,200
1300	"	16	is	20,800
10608	"	8	is	84,864

12,120 Prizes. $205,820
22,100 Blanks.

TICKETS $7.

Halves $3 50 | *Quarters* $1 75

FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
In Market, between Second and Third Street
PITTSBURGH.
January 14, 1825.

LAND FOR SALE.

8 Tracts of Depreciation Lands,

IN Deer and Indiana townships, viz—Five Tracts in Deer, Nos 179, 180, 185, 189 and 190,—And three in Indiana, Nos. 29, 30 and 55, all in Cunningham's District of Depreciation Lands. Any person wishing to purchase, can know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, on the Allegheny River, at the mouth of Puckety Creek.

Alex. Logan,
Agent for the Proprietors.
Jan. 21, 1825.—4t.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEESWAX—DEER SKINS—Fresh, Sweet Roll and Keg BUTTER—CLOVER SEED—FLAX SEED—FLAX and good COUNTRY PRODUCE generally, will be bought, at *Cash Prices*, by

Isaac Harris,

WHO HAS JUST RECEIVED

20 CRATES, well assorted, large and small Crates QUEENSWARE.
21 Barrels good quality TANNERS' OIL.
2000 lbs. best quality English Cast, Blister and Crowley STEEL, and German and Shear and American Blister STEEL.
6000 lbs first and second quality GreenCOFFEE
1 hhd. West India MOLASSES.
3 bbls ROSIN.
Beatty's Warranted GUNPOWDER by the keg.
A good assortment of Birmingham & Mousehole ANVILS—6½ feet German and Cast Steel, and 7 feet Cast Steel MILL SAWS—Phœnix Factory SHEETINGS, CANDLEWICK and YARN—Diller's, & Richardson's, & Pedan's TOBACCO.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 21, 1825.—3t.

TO LET,

The Brick Store Room,

CELLAR and VAULT, on the Corner of Fourth and Market Streets, now occupied by H. M'Clelland.

ALSO,

The Three Story BRICK HOUSE and STORE, on Market, between Fourth Street and the Diamond, now occupied by S. A. Dubarry.

ALSO,

THE FARM,

One mile from this city, known by the name of Erin-Hill, containing about 40 or 50 acres, on which are situated a two story Frame House and Barn, with Out-Houses complete.

ALSO,

The GARDEN and Two Story DWELLING HOUSE adjoining the above.

Possession of the above will be given on the 1st of April. For the terms apply to

John Irwin.
Jan. 21, 1825.—tf.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the Acts of Assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed the 7th day of February next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Bayard Ernest,
Pitt Township, Jan. 21.—6t Iron-Founder.

STORAGE
AND
COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed to that spacious building, (*No. 85. North Main Street, St. Louis,*) lately owned and occupied by Christian Wilt & Co. and that they have also taken the house formerly owned and occupied by said Wilt & Co as a White and Red Lead Factory: this house is adjoining the other, and extends to the bank of the river, has been lately repaired and is now well calculated for the reception and storing of Goods of every kind, by which the difficulties and inconveniences arising from the want of sufficient Warehouses, (and which has, for some time past, prevented them from seeking Commission Business,) are completely removed; they therefore solicit a renewal of Consignments of all articles except Dry Goods and Hardware, of which they will constantly have on hand, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on their own account, a general assortment, which they feel assured will greatly facilitate the sale of such articles as may be consigned to them. From their long residence in this city, their general acquaintance with country merchants and dealers in this place, the number and experience of assistants employed by them, and their intention to use every honest exertion to promote the interest of those who may confide business to them, they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all reasonable consignors: Suffice it to say, they refer the public to all persons who have heretofore had transactions of business with them.

Scott & Rule.
St. Louis, January, 1825.—[28—3m.]

P. S. In order to prevent delays in forwarding Goods consigned to us to be re-shipped to Franklin or elsewhere on the Missouri River, we have provided and will constantly have first rate Keel Boats and careful captains or patroons, well acquainted with the navigation of that river, which will enable us to despatch the Goods with very little delay. We have also made arrangements for the quick despatch of Goods to be forwarded to any point on the Mississippi River. S. & R.

An Ordinance

Concerning the Assessment and Appropriations of Taxes for the year 1825, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That for the purpose of raising supplies for the present year, there shall be laid, assessed, levied and collected upon the persons, professions, trades and property made taxable, the sum of six thousand dollars, which, with the revenue of the city, amounting to eighteen hundred dollars, and taxes uncollected of the years 1822, 1823, and 1824, amounting to three thousand seven hundred dollars, is $11,500, shall be appropriated in the following manner, to wit:

No. 1.	Mayor's Salary,	$200 00
	Treasurer	150 00
	Street Commissioner	200 00
	Clerks of Councils	150 00
	Clerk of the Market	100 00
	Constable for attending at Market	78 00
	Bell-ringer, and sweeping market, north eastwardly of Market street,	62,00
No. 2.	For building and repairing such wharves on the Monongahela river as may be hereafter directed by the Councils,	500 00
No. 3.	Paving Smithfield Street from M'Clurg's pump to Fourth-st.	596 00
No. 4.	Paving Wayne street from Liberty to Penn street,	261 00
No. 5.	Paving Third street from Grant to Ross street,	262 00
No. 6.	Paving Penn street from Cecil's alley to Pitt street	266 00
No. 7.	Paving Fourth street from Ferry to Liberty street	155 00
No. 8.	Paving Third street from Ferry to Liberty street	421 00
No. 9.	Gravelling and repairing Liberty street at the Monongahela river	50 00
No. 10.	Repairing Second Street from Post-Office and extending towards Wood street 160 feet	72 00
No. 11	Repairing Second street from Chancery lane 90 feet towards Market street	41 00
No. 12.	Digging gutter in Sixth Street from Smithfield street to Cherry alley	15 00
No. 13.	Repairing mouth of West street	5 00
No. 14.	Do do of sewer at Hay street	8 00
No. 15.	Digging gutters in High street and covering the same with cinders from iron-works,	40 00
No. 16.	Repairing landings at Allegheny river	30 00
No. 17	Cleaning streets	700 00
No. 18.	Collecting and lost taxes	250 00
No. 19	Credits for old pavements	700 00
No. 20.	Stationary and fuel	15 00
No. 21.	Hose company for the purpose of procuring a forcing engine	300 00
No. 22.	Repairing gutters	200 00
No. 23.	Paying outstanding warrants	700 00
No. 24.	For the redemption of the city paper	3500 00
No. 25.	Contingent fund	1430 00
		$11,500 00

Section 2. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That none of the aforesaid appropriations for paving shall be applied, unless the owners of property on the respective streets shall, on or before the first day of April next, report in writing to the street commissioner, that they will have their curbstones set and side pavements made, agreeable to the ordinances of this city: and the street commissioner is hereby required to make a written report thereof to the councils at their first meeting in April.

Ordained and enacted into a law, the 22d day of January, A. D. 1825.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Pres't. Com. Coun.
Attest—E. J. ROBERTS, Clk. Com. Coun.
John Carson,
Pres't. Scl. Coun. pro tem.
THOMAS BAIRD, Clk. Sel. Council, pro.tem.
[Jan. 28.]

TO LET,

And possession given the first day of April next,

THE HOUSE at present occupied as the Farmers & Mechanics' Bank, situate in Third Street, between Market and Wood Streets.

For terms apply to JOHN SCULL, or either of the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 21 tf

Edward J. & Samuel A. Roberts,

ATTORNEYS
AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Have their Office in Fourth St.
THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.
Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824.—tf.

Philadelphia, 8th Dec. 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having formed a Partnership, under the firm of

M'CLURG & TREVOR,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business at *No. 173, North side of Market Street, between 4th and 5th Streets,* in the house lately occupied by Pennock & Robbins, where they intend keeping a good assortment of

Woollen, Cotton and Silk Goods,

which they will sell on the most moderate terms.

Alexander M'Clurg,
John B. Trevor.

N. B. The most strict punctuality will always be observed, in filling any orders in their line.
Dec. 10, 1824.—eotf.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

The New Steam Boat,

WILLIAM PENN,

WILL be ready by the 1st of February next, and will leave this port, for St. Louis, on the opening of the navigation. For freight or passage apply to

Robert Lindell & Co.
Commission Merchants, or to
A. Way & Co.

ALSO---The fine fast sailing Steam Boat,

GEN. BROWN,
CAPT. SCOTT,

Will leave this place about the 10th of March next.

For freight or passage apply to

Robert Lindell & Co.

Who will have Boats ready for Nashville, or any other port that freight may offer for.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825.—tf.

FOR NASHVILLE.

The Steam Boat Lawrence,

CAPTAIN REARICK,
(*Now on her passage from New-Orleans,*)

WILL leave this place for Nashville, on or about the 10th of March. The Lawrence is a new Boat, and has first rate accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825—tf.

For Saint Louis.

The substantial and fast running Steam Boat

INDIANA,

Captain Clark,

WILL leave this place, from the 5th to the 10th of March, for the above port. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations,) apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825—tf

TO RENT,

THE BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Smithfield and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. Hart.

THE BRICK HOUSE, in Second street, between Smithfield and Grant streets, now occupied by Mr. Young.

THE BRICK HOUSE, in Second street, between Smithfield and Grant streets, now occupied by Mr. Pride.

TWO FRAME HOUSES, in Front street, between Grant street and Cherry Alley, now occupied by Mr. Crawford and Mr. Freeman.

The STORE & DWELLING in Wood street, between Second and Third Sts now occupied by Messrs R. & J. Towne

THE BRICK HOUSE in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, now occupied by Mr. Spencer.

THE BRICK HOUSE, next door to Mr. Spencer's, now occupied by Mr. Todd.

AN OUT LOT, of about 10 Acres, near to the residence of the Rev. Mr. Hopkins.

A FARM, of about 100 Acres, On Coal-Hill, near to Birmingham, now in the tenure of Mr. Brock. Possession given on the 1st of April.

For terms apply to Mr. Cochran, at the store of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, or to

George Poe, Jr.
January 14, 1825.—tf.

DYING AND SCOURING.

J. BYRNE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the business of DYING and SCOURING, at his house, north side of Third, between Market and Wood streets, where he has built a new dye-house, with proper apparatus. Those gentlemen who have offered piece goods to be dyed, (which he could not undertake on account of the smallness of his kettles,) are informed that he has now in operation kettles of such capacity as will answer all commands he may be favored with. Goods of every description dyed any color, with neatness and despatch; and he will work as cheap as any person can who will do the goods justice.—Ladies and Gentlemen wanting Garments scoured, are informed, (and hundreds will testify it,) that he "gars auld claes leuk a'maist as weel's the new."

☞Volunteers' *Uniforms* and *Facings* cleaned. Turkey and Venetian *Carpets* when faded and dirty, rendered as brilliant and beautiful as when new.

December 10 eoly.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.
Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.
Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

E. MERRITT,

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity that he intends remaining in this place for a short time, and has taken lodgings at Mr. *Denniston's Hotel*, in Market street, where he will perform all operations of the Teeth with the greatest ease. He flatters himself, from his experience, that the most sanguine expectations of his employers will not be disappointed.

N. B. Applicants waited upon at their dwellings, if more agreeable.
Jan. 7, 1825,—tf.

TO LET.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers to rent the premises occupied by Robert Grierson, on the corner of Market St. and the Diamond. Possession given the first of April next.

Lemmon Irwin.
Jan. 7, 1825—tf.

Maynard & Noyes'
INK POWDER
AND
LIQUID INK.

IF any are still unacquainted with the great superiority and unexampled reputation of these articles, they are invited to read the following highly respectable testimony to the fact, and to make trial for themselves. The importance of having the very best of Writing Ink is too well known to be mentioned. This kind has been in use six years, and the testimony respecting it is the same from all parts of the country. When the best judges among our Registers of Deeds, Scriveners, Writing Masters, Officers of Banks, and of Public Offices, unite in saying, that they have found a better article than they ever before used, it is evident, that no one *need* be troubled any longer with bad Ink.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From Mr. John Fisk, Clerk of Superior Court and Register of Deeds, Middlesex Co. Conn.

I have used Messrs. Maynard & Noyes' Ink Powder for 18 months past, and have found it superior to any I have ever before used, and cheerfully recommend it for general use.

JOHN FISK.
Middletown, Dec. 30, 1823.

U. S. Armory, Springfield, Oct. 21, 1823.

I certify, that I have used, during the past year, Writing Ink, made from Powder manufactured by Messrs. Maynard & Noyes, of Boston, and that I have found it far superior for use to Walkden's British Ink Powder, or any other that I have ever made use of.

W. F. WOLCOTT.

Patriotic Bank, Washington City.
MESSRS. MAYNARD & NOYES.

Gentlemen,—For the last year I have been using your Black Ink. I have been much pleased with it, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all who are desirous of giving permanency to their writing.

O. CARR,
April 10, 1824. Cashier.

I give my testimony with pleasure in favor of Messrs. Maynard & Noyes' Ink.

ANDREW BOYLE,
Chief Clk. Gen. Post Office.

Manufactured and sold by *Maynard & Noyes*, Chemists and Druggists, 39 Washington Street, Boston. The Liquid Ink is sold by the gallon, quart or pint. It is also neatly put up in half pint, and pint and a half bottles. Stationers can be supplied with it by the barrel, as cheap as they can make it.

The above Ink Powder for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

J. ANDERSON & CO.
Who are authorized to warrant it.
Pittsburgh, January 7, 1825.—5t.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		
2 do.	do.	16 cts. per yd
1 do.	do.	14
3 do.	do.	12
2 do.	on brick wall,	8
1 do.	do.	6
	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,
A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever

PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

July 2 tf. **Charles Artzt.**

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

Wholesale Grocers,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

Y. H. and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, DyeStuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office
Is in the North corner of the Diamond.
Dec. 31, 1824—tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
	Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.
Pittsburgh, May 21—tf.

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

FOR SALE,
A new and well-toned
CHURCH ORGAN,

WARRANTED to be a first rate instrument. It will be sold so low as to make it an object worthy the immediate attention of any person or society wishing to purchase. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase money. Apply to the Editor of this Gazette.

Sept. 17.—4m*

THE PITTSBURGH

MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION,

Having enlarged their assortment of

American Manufactures,

CONTINUE to accommodate Merchants and Dealers by receiving in payment various articles of the produce and manufactures of the interior. Amongst the articles now on sale, are the following:

Broad and narrow Cloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinets, Checks, Tickings, Plaids, Shirtings and Sheetings, Flax and Tow Linen and Bags, Window Glass, 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, 9-12, 10-14, 11-15, 11-17, 12-16, 12-17, and 12-18, Glassware assorted, Nails, Bar Iron for light wagon tire, Tenplate Stoves, Tea Kettles and Castings assorted, Axes, Augers, Bells, Bed Screws, Brushes, Barkmills, Corn Shellers, Coffee Mills, Curry Combs, Tow and Wool Cards, Hatter's and Fuller's Jacks, Comb Plate, Bed Cords, Plough lines and Cordage assorted, Hoes, Hatchets, Hammers, Latches, Stock and Knob Locks, assorted, of superior quality, Mattocks, Plated ware for saddlers, Ploughs, Planes, Paper, Reeds, Shuttles, Spindles and Cranks for spinning wheels, Spades and Shovels, Socket Shovels, Scale beams, Steelyards—common and patent, Sprigs, Sparables, Wire Sieves, White Lead, Wool Hats, Snuff and manufactured Tobacco, &c.

ON CONSIGNMENT FOR CASH.

20,000 lbs. GREEN COPPERAS.
10 bls. American made GIN and BRANDY, of superior quality.
SPANISH TOBACCO SEGARS.
MACHINE CARDS.
CURRIER'S KNIVES.
Candlewick.

Orders and consignments addressed to GEO. COCHRAN, Agent, will be carefully attended to and and promptly executed.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1824.—tf.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

Justices' Blanks
For sale at this Office.